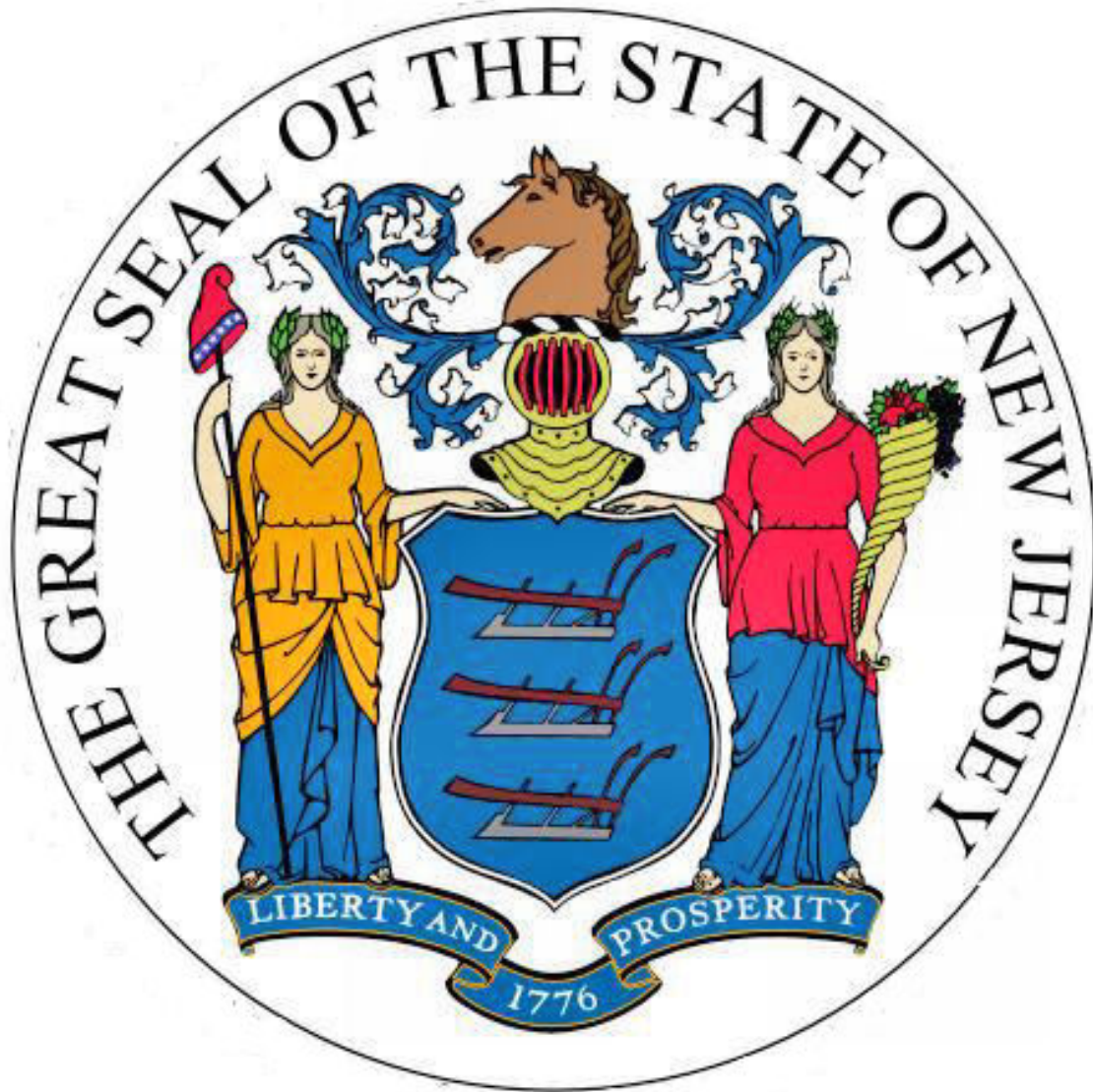


A SELECT HISTORY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY



BRIAN A. SMITH, D.C.
©2009



**A HISTORY OF THE EVENTS AND PLACES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY THAT SHAPED
SOCIETY IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO BRING MY ANCESTORS TOGETHER.**

BY BRIAN A. SMITH, DC

© 2009

Many of our ancestors were among the first European settlers in the area we know as the State of New Jersey. I have written this because, as I researched our ancestors I realized that they came from many different places in Europe and they arrived over a spread of three centuries. It got me wondering just how it came to be that *New Jersey* was the magnet that drew together these many people from all over that continent, and how, over three hundred years, their separate lives mingled and mingled again – an Dutch-born Englishman man marries the daughter of a Spanish-born Dutchman who was raised in Morocco and his Berber wife; the son of French refugees fleeing the Protestant persecution marries an American-born English woman, the son of a Hungarian man and an American-born Slovak woman marries the daughter of a first-generation Italian man and his Irish-English-Dutch-French wife...see what I mean?

The reasons why our ancestors moved to New Jersey are as numerous as they are: economics – pushing some out and attracting others in, religious beliefs, armed conflicts and wars, allegiance to one's country of birth and last, but by no means least, personal conflicts between obstinate and quarrelsome individuals that resulted in relocation of families, most voluntary but there were some who were forced by being stigmatized by society or banished by the authorities.

While each of our ancestors probably had more than one reason for moving, and those reasons I have described are by no means all-encompassing, certain patterns do emerge that are particular to an individual's heritage. This heritage as a member of a larger community bound together by the commonalities of culture, ethnicity, political allegiance, or religious beliefs found its expression in the birth of an unnamed girl over a century ago, in Bordentown, New Jersey. A girl who would marry at fifteen years old, the son of an Italian-American *wop* (meaning without papers, or a resident that wasn't a naturalized citizen) who celebrated his eleventh birthday in nearby Trenton just three weeks after her birth. Her name is Dorothy Ruth Southard and she is our grandmother.





NOTES ON DATES

Many of the older records herein referenced were created during a time when the calendar-year, from January 1 to December 31, did not correspond to the legal-year which started on March 25th and ended the following March 24th. Records, civil and otherwise, that were created between January 1 and March 24th were, of necessity, double-dated thusly 1693/94. Dates of this style, if extracted correctly, can be interpreted to indicate, according to our current method of dating, that the event occurred during the later year. For example, my brother's January birth date would have been styled "19 January 1954/55" indicating the event occurred on the 19th of January in legal-year 1954, calendar-year 1955. This style of dating has often been misconstrued by writers who thought a date written in this manner meant 19 January 1954 OR 19 January 1955. In many such cases an author would mistakenly chose the earlier legal-year with the resulting error being carried forward by later writers who relied on the work or works first published. This Julian Calendar was in use in certain parts of the world from the 14th century until 1752 when the Gregorian Calendar, by order of Pope Gregory, came into widespread use. To illustrate how this creates problems, early in my research I happened upon the December 1695 landing of an ancestor at what would become Elizabeth, NJ. Soon thereafter I uncovered another record in which the author stated that this ancestor was married at "Elizabethtowne" in January 1695, eleven months before his ship arrived! Further investigation revealed that his marriage record gives the date "January 1695/96," or January 1696 by the current dating method. Where I have utilized the dual-dating method as described, it is an attempt to faithfully reproduce the record; this may be confusing and where accurate reproduction is not required, events occurring during this period are dated according to the calendar-year. i.e. the later year.

NOTES ON ANCESTORS

In the sections dealing with specific areas – towns or townships, I have tried to include references to our ancestors that lived there.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
NOTES ON DATES	2
CONTENTS	3
PREFACE	5
1. NATIVE AMERICAN INHABITANTS – SCHEYECHBI	6
2. GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE 1624 – 2009	8
3. NIEUW NEDERLANDS & NYA SVERIGE	9
4. NEW ALBION & ALBANIA 1664 – 1680	13
BERKELEY & CARTERET – 1664	
OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KING CHARLES THE SECOND – 1668	
GOVERNORS: 1664 – 1680	
5. A PROVINCE DIVIDED – THE GENESIS OF EAST AND WEST JERSEY	21
SEPARATE GOVERNORS: 1680 – 1692	
SINGLE GOVERNORS: 1692 – 1702	
6. A ROYAL PAIN-IN-THE-A** BECOMES A ROYAL COLONY 1702 – 1776	27
THE FIRST AND LAST ROYAL GOVERNORS	
7. SAMUEL A. SOUTHARD, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY (AND MUCH MORE)	29
8. NEW JERSEY “FIRSTS”	33
NEW JERSEY – THE MUSICAL STATE?	
ZIP THE PINHEAD	
9. MONMOUTH COUNTY: 1683	37
1834 MAP OF NEW JERSEY	
FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP	
CLARKSBURG	
SMITHVILLE	
MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP	
MIDDLETOWN BAPTIST CHURCH	
UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP	
UPPER FREEHOLD BAPTIST CHURCH	
ALLENTOWN	
HORNERSTOWN	
IMLAYSTOWN VILLAGE	
IMLAY’S HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	

10. MIDDLESEX COUNTY: 1683	48
MONROE TOWNSHIP	
11. BURLINGTON COUNTY: 1694	49
BURLINGTON, THE CAPITOL CITY: PIRATES, WITCHES & QUAKERS...	
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	
CROSSWICKS	
RECKLESSTOWN	
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	
COOKSTOWN	
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	
HARRISVILLE	
ELLISDALE	
ELLISDALE METHODIST CHURCH	
JACOBSTOWN	
JACOBSTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH	
BOROUGH OF BORDENTOWN	
12. OCEAN COUNTY: 1850	55
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	
CASSVILLE	
JACKSON	
VANHISEVILLE	
HOLMANSVILLE	
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	
NEW EGYPT	
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION	
13. SALEM COUNTY: 1694	65
FENWICK’S COLONY: 1675 – 1694	
COHANSEY BAPTIST CHURCH	
14. MERCER COUNTY: 1838	67
CITY OF TRENTON	
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	
15. LA COSA NOSTRA – “OUR THING”	81
TABLES	85
REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY	87

Preface

New Jersey. That name brings to mind as many varied emotions and images as there are possibilities to do so. Perhaps the fact that I haven't actually lived in the state for almost 30 years makes it more interesting, after all – absence makes the heart grow fonder – doesn't it? And for the amateur historian that I have become (okay, I'll grant you "semi-professional historian" just to keep the roar of protests to a low rumble so I can think clearly) the Garden State has more than it's fair share of history – not all of which had been paved over when I last was there. The site of the Battle of Monmouth, Crosswicks Meeting House with the Revolutionary-era cannonballs still imbedded in its walls, the Old Barracks, Mahlon Stacy Park, the Trent House, and the *Swamp Angel*. These sites hold a broader interest than merely being a part of the universe making up my youth, they join the smaller places – Welsh's mansion, the Watson House, Bow Hill – and the personal ones – the woods across the street, the eggless Easter Egg hunt (admittedly, the "Easter painted wooden block hunt" is more difficult to sell) – and my Jersey slowly comes into focus.

I don't mean to wax nostalgic and sound like a Jersey booster on steroids, but you have to admit, the place was cool – the boardwalk at the shore, canoeing the Delaware, skiing at Belle Mountain, the demolition derby (this is not a reference to the Fitchway, though it could be, I guess), horseback riding at Carnie Roses – these things were a big part of my world growing up. Cadwalder Park: just saying its name brings to mind so many different memories that it is only now I realize what a huge impact that place had on my youth. Take a moment to go back to that place with me – sledding down the hills (2 to a sled, 3 if we got to use the "big" one), the tennis courts, climbing all over those great cannons, the deer pens, scampering down the "ravine" that ran along Parkside Avenue, walking through those big grassy meadows with their statues – I wonder who they were? I recall just one – it made me wonder why Washington didn't use a bigger boat when he crossed the Delaware? I can still see him all bundled up for winter, commanding the landscape, and the tiniest bow of a boat barely peeking out at the base – how did he keep his balance? I can still see that statue, and so can you, just not in Cadwalder Park; Washington sailed his tiny boat down the Delaware and came to rest on the river's banks in downtown. The carnival rides (we're back to Cadwalder Park) and the monkey house – just what did those simians do to rank such great digs? – you wouldn't recognize the place now. I am sure I'm not the only one thankful that someone in a position of authority reached the same conclusion I did years ago – and there are no more bears in those awful, awful bear pits. Are people *really* that stupid? Even as a 6-year-old I knew that placing an animal in a cinderblock pit, with that rank pool of water at one end, was just plain wrong, and not 'just-a-little-bit' wrong – really **WRONG** (which speaks very highly of the values instilled in us by that young age). Adding to the bears misery, we'll top the pit with a grate so all the little kids can actually walk right over them! What were they thinking or is granting the ability to think unfounded (well, actually, I guess it IS unfounded)? That we'll somehow believe we are seeing these great beasts just as if we were flying over their natural habitat? We're not all that stupid, only the ones in charge. I do admit my fair share of "let's try to land this on the bear's head" and can only say I'm glad that future Trentonians will never have that opportunity!

Be thankful that Jersey's appeal reached a very wide audience. In the space of just over one-and-a-half centuries, more than 75% of those contributing to our gene pool found it appealing, from all over Europe. The remainder, Grandmom Matelena's side – minus the 1856

Irish addition – were Jerseyians or Jerseyites (that’s not settled yet) through and through.
Sit back with a frosty glass of birch beer and some Charles’ Chips and enjoy!



※ CHICKOHACKI, SCHEYECHBI OR TRENTON, NEW JERSEY? ※

The Mid-Atlantic States have been inhabited for thousands of years with the vast majority of inhabitants remaining a mystery: were the inhabitants over the several millennia all part of one ancient family tree; or does the expansion and contraction of populations with the passage of time represent the growth of a newly planted tree? Evidence exists to support both interpretations and the answer most likely lies somewhere between the two, as neither option necessitates the exclusion of the other. In 1609, when the infamous *Halve Maen* first came within site of the indigenous peoples, the tribes of the great *Algonquin Nation*, numbering some forty-five to sixty-five thousand, populated the area. Three tribes, the *Minsi*, the *Lenape* and the *Nanticoke*, lived, respectively, from southwest Connecticut to northern Delaware. The Nation is sometimes divided in two parts rather than three tribes: a northern section that spoke *Munsee* and a southern section that spoke *Unami*. Not differing much, in theory, from their European counterparts, they differed greatly in reality, from the Dutch, English and Swedish “tribes” that invested New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

North of the *Algonquin Nation*, the *Iroquois League* dominated the landscape. The *Iroquois League* was a federation of the *Mohawk*, *Oneida*, *Onondaga*, *Cayuga* and *Seneca* nations formed in 1570 around the concepts of brotherhood, unity and equality. Numbering only fifteen thousand, the *League of the Great Peace* felt obliged to spread their message of unity and harmony to those less fortunate around them – spread by armies of a thousand warriors or more bringing chaos and war. The Iroquois along the *Muh-he-kun-ne-tuk*, the “Great Mohegan River” posed the greatest threat to the *Algonquins* as they settled along the northern reaches of what is now the Hudson River and inched closer to *Algonquin* lands.

The *Lenapi* were the dominant tribe of the *Algonquin Nation*. Their animal mascot or guardian was the turtle. They were a loose confederation of independent communities living in the Delaware River Valley. The *Lenapewhittack* or Delaware River was their domain; their capital or *council-fire* was at *Shakamaxon* in what is now Philadelphia. *Lenapehoking* was what they called the place covering the whole of the Delaware River from its headwaters to its outlet and what we call New Jersey was *Scheyechbi*, a reference to the shape of the state, “long land water.” On a high bluff overlooking the Delaware was *Chickohacki*, a village where Trenton is today. *Chickohacki* means “tumbling banks” and refers to the rocks falling from the face of the bluff to the river below.

The *Lenape* were subdivided into many clans with the *Sanhicans* (as in Sanhican Drive) covering the Trenton area. *Lenape* society was a matrilineal one with all members of a clan being descendants from a common female ancestor. They were a migrating people. In the spring, they planted their gardens in their home villages close to the river where they cultivated corn, squash, beans, pumpkin and tobacco. In the summer, they hunted deer, rabbit, quail and pheasant in New Jersey and traveled to the shores for clams and oysters (and, undoubtedly, vacation). In the fall, they went back to their villages by the river for their harvest. In late fall and early winter they migrated to the Pennsylvania forests to hunt again. In February, when the sap began to run, they moved out of the mountains and set up the sugar to boil. Then, they migrated back to their villages for spring planting once again.

The *Lenape* were deeply religious and their belief in a Creator and eleven lesser Gods



touched all aspects of their lives. They believed that all things had souls, reflected by a deep reverence for their natural environment and a concept that they were only a small part of Nature’s grand scheme. The concept that a person could own land, much less buy or sell it was nonsensical. You can not separate yourself from your surroundings any more than you can separate your heart from its surroundings; to do so would upset nature’s balance. The mindset of the newcomer could not have been more diametrically opposed to that of the Native American. Landownership was of prime importance all over Europe, as important as gender. To be born male brought with it advantages that were not available to

females in all European countries. Yet, even with those advantages, a man had little say in any area of government – unless they owned land. Landowners voted; landowners held office; landowners made laws; landowners ruled over and sometimes owned the land-less.

In 1758, the provincial government of New Jersey purchased 3000 acres in Evesham Township, Burlington County and set up the Brotherton reservation in an attempt to settle the numerous lawsuits being filed by the *Lenape*. We know it as *Indian Mills*. TEEDYESCUNK, the *sachem* or chief of the *Lenape*, agreed to settle which helped to ease growing tensions a great deal. By 1765 there were just 60 families living there; over eighty percent had fallen victim to syphilis, small pox and other diseases imported from Europe; another fifteen percent had left the area, by force or choice, and headed west into the Ohio Valley or north to mix with the *Iroquois*. In 1800 the remnants of the once-great *Lenape* tribe moved to New Stockbridge near Oneida Lake in New York. In 1824 the tribe moved to land they purchased on the banks of the Fox River in Michigan; by 1832 there were only forty members remaining. That year a tribe member was sent to Trenton to file the final native claim in the state which was quickly settled for \$2,000.00. The HONORABLE SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, a distant relative, closed a speech with the following:

It was a proud fact in the history of New Jersey, that every foot of her soil had been obtained from the Indians by fair and voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact that no other state of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast.

An admirable sentiment, however doubtful it may be.

What we know as New Jersey was first described as such in the middle of the 17th century. Since the commencement of the European onslaught New Jersey has been (in whole, in part or in sum) under nineteen different governmental structures:

1624 – 1638: New Netherland, Dutch West India Trading Company (part)

1632 – 1642: Proprietary Province of New Albion (part) – *disputed*

1638 – 1655: New Netherland (part) and
New Sweden (part)

1655 – 1664: New Netherland (part)

1664 – 1664: Royal Province of Albania

1664 – 1665: Royal Province of New York (part)

1665 – 1673: Proprietary Province of New Jersey

1673 – 1674: Colony of Achter Coll (part of New Netherland, States General)

1674 – 1676: Proprietary Province of New Jersey (part, northern 2/3) and
Royal Province of New York (part, southern 1/3)

1676 – 1679: Proprietary Province of New Jersey (again)

1679 – 1680: Royal Dominion of New England and New York (part) – *disputed*

1680 – 1702: Proprietary Province of East New Jersey (part, northeastern 1/3) and
Proprietary Province of West New Jersey (part, southwestern 2/3)

1702 – 1738: Royal Province of New Jersey (under Governor of Royal Province of NY)

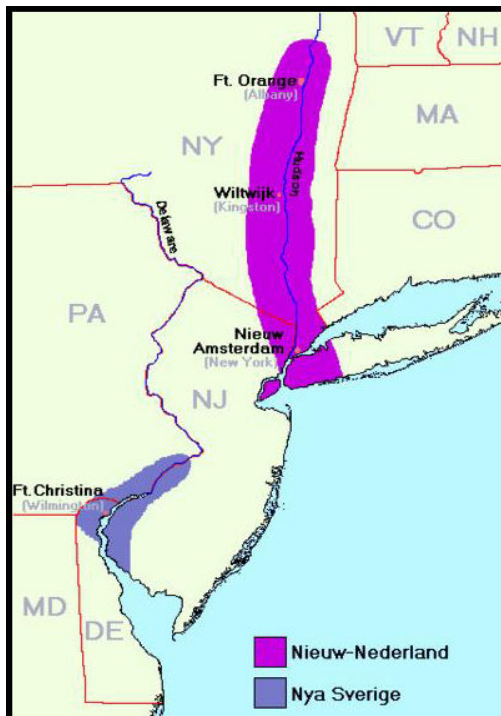
1738 – 1776: Royal Province of New Jersey

1776 – 1788: State of New Jersey (part of the Confederation of the United States)

1788 – 2009: State of New Jersey (part of the Federation of the United States)

If this is as much as you want to know about the state, please feel free to skip the next several pages. You'll not want to miss reading about some of the more peculiar history of New Jersey though so may I suggest you pick-up with the section on the Royal Province of New Jersey and read about some colorful Governors.

In researching for this book I stumbled across more than one passing reference to the belief that the eastern seaboard of the continent had been visited, if not frequently, at least on multiple occasions in antiquity between 1500 B.C.E and 400 C.E. by Phoenician, Egyptian and Carthaginian seafarers.



NIEUW NEDERLANDS & NYA SVERIGE

(or)

NEW NETHERLAND & NEW SWEDEN

Before tripping off down the typically Anglo-centric path of the “history” of the area – a history which distorts facts, minimizes the multicultural and tolerance-minded contributions of the world’s greatest commercial city of that time – Amsterdam – and glorifies the English (all written by English “historians” after all) – a look at the realities of the situation is in order. **1653** is a perfect starting point: that year marks the “official” founding of the city of New York – when the incorporation papers for the city of New Amsterdam were filed in the mother country, well-before New “York” came into existence. Most Americans are familiar, to some degree, with the

origins of **WALL STREET**, the global economic powerhouse. That same founding-year saw a palisade of 18” thick logs with sharpened ends pointing skyward some 12’ high, constructed from river bank to river bank, a palisade along what we call Wall Street. What the Anglophile pseudo-historians neglect to mention is the purpose of the wall was *not* to keep the Native Americans out, after all they had lived in relative peace with their European neighbors for over thirty years by this time – it was built to keep the bloody English out!

The English colonists who founded Virginia and the New England colonies had nothing to do with the founding of the greatest city in the world – New York. The rigid and dogmatic Puritans and Pilgrims to the north could never have planted the seeds nor nurtured the growth of the multicultural capital of the New World where, by mid-17th century eighteen languages were spoken in a population of just 400 residents! The Puritan form of government was a theocracy by self-appointed and self-important zealots. It is no coincidence that the world's 17th century economic power-house, Amsterdam, gave birth to New York, the 19th centuries.

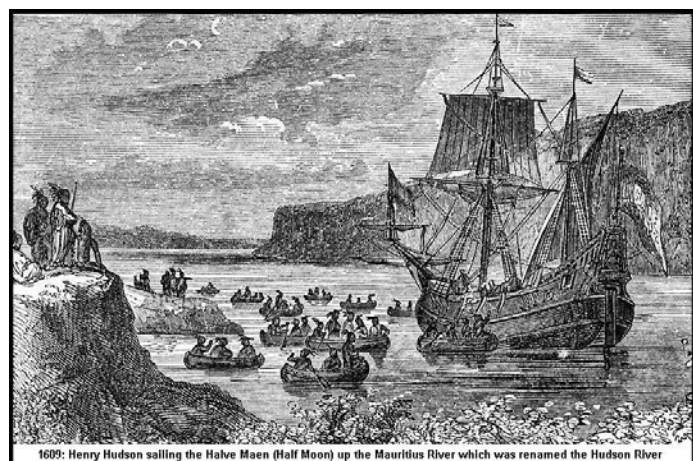
HENRY HUDSON (1565 – 1611) sailed on his third voyage of discovery as an employee of the **Dutch East India Trading Company** (*Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie, VOC*). Hired to discover the *Northeast Passage* around the north of Russia, the 85-foot long *Halve Maen* left the Texel on 6 April 1609 with twenty sailors aboard. After a weak attempt to the northeast, HUDSON set off west, his true destination all along, to find the *Northwest Passage*. The tiny vessel anchored off Maine for a week in July to make repairs in Penobscot Bay. He sailed south and arrived at Chesapeake Bay on the 18th of August. Turning around he sailed into the future Delaware Bay later that month but left as the river to the north was not the Northwest Passage. Sailing up the Jersey coast he came to what he thought was the confluence of three great rivers on September 2nd [he was sailing through water where the Raritan Bay on the west, the Lower New York Bay to the north, the Rockaway Inlet to the east and Sandy Hook Bay on the south merge]. The following day Hudson set foot on the North American continent for the first time, at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. There he planted the Dutch flag and claimed all land between the *Zuydt* (South) and the *Verse* (Fresh) *Riviers* naming it **NEW NETHERLAND**. For our purposes the province lay between the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers and encompassed New Jersey, New York parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts.



Flag of the Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie (WIC)

While the Northwest Passage remained trapped in ice, a much greater reward awaited the directors of the soon-to-be-organized **Dutch West India Trading Company** (*Geoctroyeerde Westindische Compagnie, WIC*). HUDSON's claim for the colony of **NEW NETHERLAND** resulted in the founding of a city of such diversity, tolerance and vibrancy that could have only been realized under the authority of a government that had thrown off the yoke of Royalty – a true Republic – the first European state that did not have a King at its helm – much to the chagrin of its unsettled neighbors. A society in which one's place was due to one's abilities and very little based to one's parentage.

Another figure of note was CORNELIUS JACOBUS MEY. He was the captain of the ship *Nieu Nederlandt* which sailed from Holland in March 1624 with about thirty families who were French-speaking Walloons from the cities of Avesnes, Valenciennes and Lille in the *Comte de Hainaut* and *de Flandre* in the southern parts of Belgium (and NOT Dutch as is often stated). They landed in June 1624 on what is now called

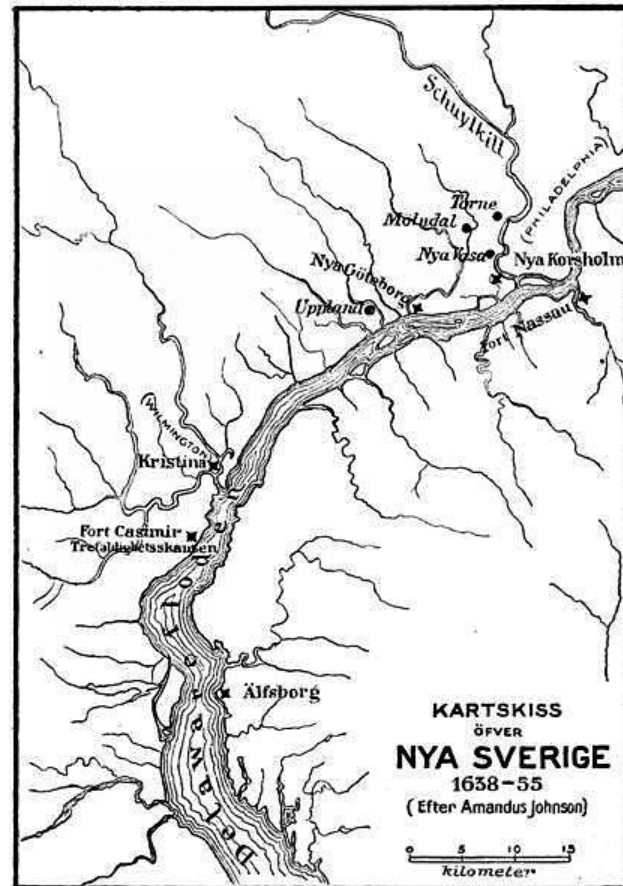


1609: Henry Hudson sailing the Halve Maen (Half Moon) up the Mauritius River which was renamed the Hudson River

Governor's Island and the Dutch *territory* became a *province*. MEY gave his surname to that beautiful Victorian town at the southern tip of the state, and the neighboring bay: Cape May. MEY served as the first of seven *Directors-General of New Netherlands* in 1624 and 1625. That list is completed by WILLEM VERHULST (1625-26), PETER MINUIT (1626-32), SEBASTIAEN JANSEN KROL (1632-33), WOUTER VAN TWILLER (1633-38), WILLEM KIEFT (1638-47) and PETER STUYVESANT (1647-64).

NYA SVERIGE (*The Rise of New Sweden*): The Dutch colony – a wholly-owned property of the Dutch West India Company – was (poorly) administered by a series of *Director-Generals*. PETER MINUIT (1589 – 1638) served as the third *Director-General of New Netherlands* (1626 – 1632). In the region of the Delaware Bay, Dutch attempts to settle there were met with repeated disasters: Eight Belgian Walloons who sailed on MEY's *Nieu Nederlandt* in 1624 settled Fort Nassau which was near the present town of Gloucester, New Jersey. By 1631 none of the original colonists could be found; the fort was inhabited by Native Americans; a new fort was built and all of the settlers were massacred during a feud with a local tribe.

In 1637, Swedish, Dutch and German stockholders formed the *New Sweden Company* to trade for furs and tobacco in North America. Under the command of PETER MINUIT, the company's first expedition sailed from Stockholm flying the blue and yellow flag of the young QUEEN CHRISTINA late in 1637 in two ships, *Kalmar Nyckel* and *Fogel Grip*, arriving in Delaware Bay in March 1638. With his intricate knowledge of the South River (*Swenskes Revier* and/or *Nya Sweriges Rivier*), MINUIT founded the colony of **NYA SVERIGE** (**NEW SWEDEN**) which extended from Wilmington, Delaware to Trenton, New Jersey mostly occupying the unclaimed western shores in what is now Pennsylvania but, in reality, included large swaths of New Jersey left untenanted and unfortified for decades by the Dutch. Hence we have the origins of *Sveaborg*, or Swedesboro, and *Nya Stockholm*, now Bridgeport, in NJ and Swedes Landing, DE. "Old Swede's Church" is another remembrance found in three cities – Philadelphia (Gloria Dei Episcopal Church, 916 South Swanson Street), Wilmington, Delaware (Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at 7th & Church Street) and Swedesboro, New Jersey (Holy Trinity Episcopal Church at Church Street and King's Highway).



Flag of the Kingdom of Sweden (Sverige)

NEW SWEDEN lasted for seventeen years coming

to a not-so-quiet end in the summer of 1655. Twelve more Swedish expeditions left the homeland for **NEW SWEDEN**. A total of eleven vessels and some 600 Swedes and Finns reached their destination. The Finns brought with them a knack for clearing wooded areas and cultivating the land and their log cabins. The third governor of the colony, PETER HOLLANDER RIDDER, purchased land from the natives between Trenton and Morrisville, PA. It didn't really come to an end as New Netherland's STUYVESANT permitted the colonists to continue as a "Swedish Nation" and be governed by a court of their choosing, be free to practice their religion, organize their own militia, retain their land holdings and continue trading with the native people. This independent "Swedish Nation" continued until 1681 when WILLIAM PENN received his charter for Pennsylvania and "the three lower counties" or Delaware. The six governors of **NEW SWEDEN** were: PETER MINUIT (1638), MÅNS NILSSON KLING (1638-1640), PETER HOLLANDER RIDDER (1640-1643), JOHAN BJÖRNSSON PRINTZ (1643-1653), his son JOHAN PAPEGOJA (1653-1654) and lastly, JOHAN CLASSON RISINGH (1654-1655).

Existing treaties of alliance meant the fall of **NEW SWEDEN** was answered by aggressive acts of their allies. On 15 September 1655 while STUYVESANT was dismantling Swedish forts in the south, a multi-tribal force of six hundred Swedish allies – all part-and-parcel of the rights granted for mutual defense – attacked New Amsterdam with simultaneous attacks on Staten Island and in the north of Manhattan; the fact that the warriors were from distant tribes has been overlooked for the most part with "historians" lumping together all Native Americans as one homogenous group rather than correctly identifying the players on the stage of a geopolitical system that was as complicated, and probably much more complicated, than that of Europe and one that was certainly much, much older. The fact that these allies were able to retaliate over that distance in less than 48 hours speaks well of the high degree that communications had been developed as well as excellent planning strategies.

Less than a decade after STUYVESANT put an end to **NEW SWEDEN**, England did likewise to **NEW NETHERLAND**. The Dutch end came in September 1664 not with the roar of cannons and the sounds of war but with the voice of the people and what a disgruntled voice it was. Years of mismanagement by the **West India Company** directors safely lodged in their plush offices in the Netherlands; unanswered petitions for military reinforcements from PETER STUYVESANT (c1592 – 1672), *Director-General of New Netherland, Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba*; the arbitrary rule by decree by "peg-leg" STUYVESANT – these and many other offenses against the inhabitants of the colony, now numbering some ten thousand including the fifteen hundred in the city led to the quiet revolt that brought the global **West India Company** to its knees. Ninety-three of the cities leading citizens – including GRIETJE REYNIERS and her husband ANTHONY "THE TURK" JANSEN VAN SALEE – put their signatures to the petition urging STUYVESANT to accept the terms of surrender offered by RICHARD NICOLLS, commander of the four English gunships and four hundred and fifty men backed up by another thousand English patriots on the shoreline of Brooklyn. Though presented as a "Petition" this document stood as more of a Directive – the people told STUYVESANT and the **Company** what they were to do; no longer would there be rule by one man; no longer were the rights of the citizens to be trampled; continuing peace under a different government was preferable to war to maintain the colony as a **Company** fief – and that is what STUYVESANT did in September of that year.

Many of our familiar place names and words belie the Dutch origins of this country:

- **BROOKLYN** – from *Breuckelen*;

- **CONEY ISLAND** – named for it's abundant **cuniculus** population *Konynen Eylant*.
- **STATEN ISLAND** – from *Staten Eylandt* named in honor of the States General of the United Provinces of Holland;
- The **BRONX** – from plantation-owner JONAS *BRONCK*;
- **YONKERS** – from “*Jonkers*” the nickname given by residents to ADRIEN VAN DER DONCK from Breda, the first educated lawyer in the colony;
- **HARLEM** – from the city of *Haarlem* (and possible birthplace of JAN JANSEN, our notorious seafaring ancestor of the high seas and father of one of the first residents of New Amsterdam as well as Brooklyn).
- Without the Dutch we would be eating biscuits all these years and not *koeckjes* or **COOKIES**.
- **CAPE MAY** was named by the Dutch captain (and first Director-general of New Netherlands, 1624 – 1625) CORNELIUS JACOBZ MEY (he named the southern cape of the bay Cape Cornelius but it didn't stick).
- And finally, *Sinterklass* became **SANTA CLAUS**.

NEW ALBION & ALBANIA 1664 – 1680

At Westminster on the 12th of March in 1664 KING CHARLES II did “*give and grant unto our dearest brother JAMES, Duke of York*” all of the English-held lands in America north of Virginia. This grant came with **strings** attached – you see, in March 1664 the land he bestowed included, among other places, the whole of **NEW NETHERLAND**. Now that tract wasn't his to give – in fact it wasn't English (as the name indicates). It belonged to the States General of the United Provinces, or, more correctly, to the **Dutch West India Company**. But CHARLES was only following in the footsteps of his namesake and father, CHARLES I (1600 – 1649) who had granted **NEW ALBION** to SIR EDMUND PLOWDEN in 1632. **NEW ALBION** covered the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland but efforts to settle the territory in 1642 ended in near mutiny.

FIRST String: the Duke had to actually be in possession of the lands. After the bloodless coup already mentioned, **NEW NETHERLAND** became the **PROVINCE OF NEW YORK** and the land **between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers** became **ALBANIA**, all with the Duke as proprietor.

Like his Royal brother, *JAMES* also liked to give things away he didn't yet own and just two months after coming into theoretical possession of this huge land grant, he released **ALBANIA** (and changed the name) to two very well-connected guys, much to his later regret...

SECOND String: payment of forty beaver skins upon demand per year (easier to manage yet possibly useful in the future: I didn't get my skins, the land is forfeited).

THIRD String: Ultimately this was the most important condition as it allowed for excuses and opportunities for almost four decades, long after **BERKELEY & CARTERET** exited the stage, for the Duke, later King, to try and regain the income generated by the province. This concerned the right to govern: *Could* a seated monarch convey the right to govern by indenture or deed? *Did* CHARLES II convey the right to govern to the Duke of York? *Could* a seated monarch convey a future monarch's right to govern to someone else? In other words:

Did the colonies belong to the Kingdom or the King?

The first European settlers in what became New Jersey were the Dutch in the northern sections and the Finns and the Swedes in the southern. As for the English, JAMES had been appointed Lord High Admiral by CHARLES II. He was assisted in this office by the Board of Admiralty of which JOHN LORD BERKELEY (1602 – August 28, 1678), of Stratton and Admiral SIR WILLIAM PENN were commissioners, SIR GEORGE CARTERET (1599/1610 - 1679) treasurer and SAMUEL PEPYS clerk. JAMES was also the Duke of Albany, and, with a sigh of relief from this Jersey boy, the decision to honor JAMES, Duke of Albany, fell to the main town in the confiscated patroonship of Rensselaerwyck in upstate New York. It would be three years before the Treaty of Breda (not the first 1650 Treaty of Breda, but the second 1667 Treaty of Breda) was signed in which England got North America and Holland got Surinam in South America and the “island of Poleron, one of the Banda group near the Moluccas.” (Never heard of the place)



To make a profit, the Duke offered sections of his yet-to-be-acquired colonies to those willing to take the risk of investing in this foreign land. A pair of investors looked with some favor on a particular tract of land and, as shown above, a one-year lease was signed on the 23rd of June 1664 and the Duke signed a release in favor of the pair on the following day.



THE DUKE OF YORK’S RELEASE TO JOHN LORD BERKELEY & SIR GEORGE CARTERET

THIS INDENTURE made the four and twentieth day of June, in the sixteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, Charles the Second, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, &c., Annoq. Domini, 1664. Between His Royal Highness, James Duke of York, and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Lord High Admiral of England, and Ireland, Constable of Dover Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque ports, and Governor of Portsmouth, of the one part: John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and one of His Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council, and Sir, George Carteret of Saltrum, in the County of Devon, Knight and one of His Majesty’s most Honourable Privy Council of the other part: ... Now this Indenture witnesseth, that his said Royal Highness James Duke of York, for and in consideration of a competent sum of good and lawful money of England to his said Royal Highness James Duke of York in hand paid by the said John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof the said James Duke of York, doth hereby acknowledge, and thereof doth acquit and discharge the said John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret forever by these presents hath granted, bargained, sold, released and confirmed, ... unto the said John Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret, their heirs and assigns for ever, all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island, and Manhitas Island and bounded on the east part by the main sea, and part by Hudson’s river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May at the mouth of the Delaware bay; and to *the northward as far as the northermost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude,* and crosseth over thence in a strait line to Hudson’s river in forty-one degrees of

James

THOMAS HEYWOOD

BERKELEY & CARTERET - THE LORD PROPRIETORS

as well as North and South America.

The *United Colonies of New England*, the collective name of the four colonies: Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, New Haven and Connecticut; had maintained an uneasy peace with **NEW NETHERLAND** for many years. Only two, Massachusetts and Plymouth, were chartered by the King of England but that changed when CHARLES II issued a charter to JOHN WINTHROP, the Governor of Connecticut. In one of the King's less well-thought-out acts, this charter granted all lands south of the Massachusetts Bay colony and north of the Virginia colony, and extending west to the Pacific ocean (though no one knew exactly what that extent was!) to WINTHROP. Alarmed at the extent, as well as the thoughtlessness, of the grant, the King's brother, JAMES, Duke of York, seized upon the idea of a Royal Charter of his own which would supersede WINTHROP'S. Lost in this transaction is the demise of the New Haven colony which is why the State of New Haven never existed; Massachusetts annexed Plymouth Colony in 1691.

JAMES commissioned RICHARD NICOLLS to govern *his* territory and NICOLLS set sail in May 1664 aboard the *Guinea* with three other gun ships in tow and a total of four hundred and fifty men. The ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION were signed by NICOLLS and STUYVESANT, and **NEW NETHERLAND** was consigned to history without firing a single shot. The ARTICLES were liberal and granted the inhabitants many of the rights embodied by the United States BILL OF RIGHTS which made the **NEW NETHERLANDERS** ask (of themselves and of STUYVESANT) "Why fight?" At 8:00 am, Monday, the 8th of September 1664, STUYVESANT in full military regalia, marched at the head of the military procession as it left Fort Amsterdam for the last time. The Dutch never left in fact, the terms of the changeover being quite favorable and their ruler being an ocean away. Today, obvious remnants of the Dutch persist to be found in Cole slaw and cookies, and not to forget, *Sinterklass*. Not-so-obvious remnants also exist and are only coming to light now with scholarly interest in the Dutch colony, and others such as New Sweden, taking flight in the recent decades. Remnants found in the "melting pot" concept fostered in New Amsterdam, the guarantee of religious liberty found in the ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION and many other decidedly non-English, non-Puritanical enlightened concepts.

We now enter a period of time where "rule" can only be described as labyrinthine. While reserving it to a later section of this book for a fuller description, a brief one is in order here. The initial ruling set-up was: the ruling monarch of England at the pinnacle (CHARLES II) followed by his brother, JAMES, the Duke of York; who made RICHARD NICOLLS his governor for the Province of New York which included all of New Jersey at first, neglecting to inform him of the Jersey grant; JAMES conveyed his interest (and thus created the fourth level of rule) to the Lord Proprietors (BERKELEY & CARTERET, who were, incidentally Lord Proprietors of the Carolina Colony as well) who remained in London; to enact their rule, the Lord Proprietors appointed (A) the Governor or (B) the "Co-Governors," each having a co-equal authority and doing the bidding of the one who appointed them, but subject to the approval of the monarch. Just as a careful reading of the grant makes no mention of division of lands it also makes no mention of just how the province is to be governed, or by whom, only that it IS to be governed. NICOLLS, ignorant of or deliberately ignoring the BERKELEY & CARTERET grant, issued several patents for tracts in New Jersey which created much trouble for years to come. Our ancestor JAMES GROVER (1607 – 1685) received one of the NICOLL'S patents in 1665 in Middletown, Monmouth County. While the King's patent to his brother is specific in the transfer of the right to govern, no such clause appears in the Duke's patent to BERKELEY & CARTERET. However since the Duke's patent did not reserve the right to govern to the Duke either, logic dictated that the right to govern had been, indeed, transferred to the Lords Proprietor. The Governor of New York had to be specifically

told (25 November 1672) that he did not possess authority to govern in Albania, henceforth New Jersey, not even those sections whose patents originated with his office. The Duke, who was required to govern, took no steps to set up an administration to replace that exercised by New York. Given these facts, the only possible conclusion is that the Lords Proprietors were supposed to govern. Throw in such legal questions as “Who retains the right to rule when the Duke of York is at odds with the King?” and “Can the right of the King to rule be granted by the Duke to someone else?” and (ignoring pesky things like the rights of provincial citizens to appoint or elect their own rulers) the result is a big mess.

Life in the Provinces

On 10 February 1665 the Lords Proprietor issued the following proclamation:

Concessions and agreements of the Lord Proprietors of New Jersey to and with all and every one of the adventurers and all such as shall settle and plant there:

That no person qualified as aforesaid within the said Province at any time shall be anyways molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any difference in opinion or practice in matters of religious concernment, who does not actually disturb the civil peace of the said Province; but that all and every such person and persons may, from time to time, and at all times, freely and fully have and enjoy his and their judgments and consciences in matters of religion throughout the said Province.

However, this extent of this toleration was limited, or perhaps the comprehension of the phrase “*molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any difference in opinion or practice in matters of religious concernment*” was beyond their faculty of comprehension, as the Lord Proprietors had already granted much of the governing authority to (A) their appointed Governor, (B) to local town councils and (C) to the ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE which was composed of (shock-of-shock) landholding free, white males.

In matters of religion, the ASSEMBLY was authorized by the Lords Proprietors to appoint as many ministers as was thought necessary, and to provide for their maintenance, establishing a pseudo-state religion while town councils often went further, such as in Newark where only men that were members of the “Congregational churches” were allowed to vote, to be elected or appointed to any government office, to serve as a military officer or to be a judge.

By 1667 there were **six settlements** in the eastern part of the province: (1) the only one to have been settled by the Dutch was **Bergen** in 1661; (2) the first settlement that was wholly English was **Elizabeth-Towne** whose patent was granted by RICHARD NICOLLS, Governor of New York on 1 December 1664. Comprising about half-a-million acres, E-Towne covered ALL of Union County and parts of Morris and Somerset Counties!!! When PHILIP CARTERET arrived in August 1665 there were only four families here! Town lots were sold for £4 apiece; home lots were six acres with second and third lots being larger. February 1666, sixty-five lot owners took the oath of allegiance to CHARLES II and the proprietors. E-Towne served as the provincial capital of New Jersey and East New Jersey until 1686. (3) Became known as **Monmouth** County and is detailed later; (4) **Woodbridge** (from the southern half of the Elizabeth Towne patent) and (5) **Piscataway** (from 1/9 of the Woodbridge patent) were founded in 1666 and (6) **Newark** tract was purchased from Native tribes in 1667.

Four counties were set off in East Jersey in November 1675: (1) **Bergen** County around

Bergen, (2) Essex around Elizabeth Towne and Newark, (3) Middlesex around Woodbridge and Piscataway and (4) Monmouth around Middleton and Shrewsbury.

JOHN BERKELEY, 1ST BARON BERKELEY OF STRATTON

LORD JOHN BERKELEY (1602 – 28 August 1678) was the fifth and youngest son of SIR MAURICE BERKELEY and ELIZABETH KILGREW. He was knighted by the King at Berwick where he commanded the army against the Scots in 1639. He became Governor of Exeter and General of KING CHARLES I's forces in Devon. He assisted the King in his 1647 flight to the Isle of Wight and participated in the exile of the royal family in 1652, where he was placed at the head of the Duke of York's establishment, having the management of all the Duke's receipts and expenditures. On 19 May 1658 he was raised to the peerage by KING CHARLES II, ruling from Brussels while in exile, becoming the first Baron Berkeley of Stratton, having defeated the Earl of Stamford at Stratton fifteen years earlier. Upon the Restoration in 1660 he became a member of the Privy Council, was appointed Lord President of Connaught for life, and appointed a member of the Board of Admiralty that assisted the Lord High Admiral, JAMES, Duke of York, in the conduct of naval affairs. Towards the close of 1669 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for two years. He died 26 August 1678. His three sons, CHARLES, JOHN and WILLIAM, each succeeded him in turn as Baron, after which the title lapsed. His brother, SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY, was Governor of Virginia. The intimate relations existing between BERKELEY and KING CHARLES and the Duke of York fully account for the granting to him an interest in New Jersey, as well as in Carolina, which he had previously received.

SIR GEORGE CARTERET, KNIGHT AND BARONET

SIR GEORGE (1599 – 14 January 1680) descends from a family with French roots that governed the Isle of Jersey, virtually uninterrupted in the DECARTERET male line from 931 until 1715 C.E. With the death of SIR CHARLES DECARTERET in 1715, rule passed to descendants through a female line.

SIR PHILIPPE/PHILIP DECARTERET, was *Seigneur*, or ruler, of Jersey when his daughter ELIZABETH married her cousin GEORGE CARTERET (he dropped the De-) in 1640. SIR GEORGE CARTERET was born in 1599 to HELIER DECARTERET of Saint Ouen on Jersey. He was made Comptroller of the Navy in 1639 under CHARLES I. In 1650 CHARLES II granted a tract in the new world to CARTERET, slated to be named New Jersey. This tract was off the Virginia colony coast but, as the tract was never populated, one of the “conditions” attached to the grant, the grant lapsed. That same year CHARLES II created him a knight and baronet for his services which included providing refuge in ELIZABETH Castle for the beleaguered King in 1646 and 1649. During his first Jersey sanctuary, the sixteen-year old CHARLES II is thought to have had his first mistress, MARGUERITE DECARTERET, though this has never been proven factual. When Jersey fell to the Parliamentary forces in 1651, GEORGE joined the Royalist exiles in France and even held a command in the French Navy. At the Restoration he, like BERKELEY, was appointed to the Privy Council. He was made Vice-Chamberlain to the King. In 1663 he became one of the Proprietors

An oft-repeated mistake has Sir George Carteret married to Lady Elizabeth Stuart or *Stewart*, the daughter of King Charles I and Henrietta Marie; for all but the last two days of 1640 Lady Elizabeth Stuart was four years old. Lady Stuart was born on 29 December 1635 at the Saint James' Palace in London.

of the Carolina's. In 1666 he was appointed to the post of Vice-Treasureship in Ireland. In 1673 he was appointed Treasurer of the Admiralty where he certainly mixed yet again with BERKELEY and JAMES.

There is much confusion regarding the CARTERET family as it pertains to East Jersey. Much of this is due to writers not making the proper designations or making the wrong assumptions: SIR GEORGE CARTERET was the Lord Proprietor, *not* the Governor. The Governor was appointed by the Lord Proprietor (in this case) to govern for the Lord Proprietor. SIR GEORGE CARTERET appoints CAPTAIN PHILIP DECARTERET to the Governor's position. Add to this the confusion that results when the same family owns and governs Jersey, the Province of New Jersey and the Province of East Jersey and the facts become very cloudy.

SIR GEORGE wasted no time to establish his rule of the Province. Without BERKELEY's knowledge or approval, the ship *Philip*, with CAPTAIN PHILIP DECARTERET, *Seigneur de La Hougue* (1639-1682) at the helm and some thirty-odd passengers, set sail from the Isle of Jersey in April 1665. This CAPTAIN PHILIP has been described as a fourth-cousin of SIR GEORGE. He was the son of HELIER DECARTERET, *Seigneur de La Hougue* (died 1668) and RACHEL LACLOCHE; and it is to him the title of first GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY belongs. SIR GEORGE, the Lord Proprietor, is incorrectly listed as "the first Governor" in such eminent sources as Encyclopedia Americana. And the surname is correctly given as *DECARTERET*; *CARTERET* was adopted by SIR GEORGE DECARTERET around 1640.

The *Philip* dropped anchor in New York Bay on 29 July 1665 whereupon CAPTAIN PHILIP DECARTERET assumed his position as the first Royal Governor of New Jersey. Elizabeth Towne was founded immediately, parceled out among the passengers and declared to be the provincial capital. The capital was named to honor the LADY ELIZABETH DECARTERET (1620 – 1697), wife of SIR GEORGE [and daughter of PHILIPPE DECARTERET II (1584 – 1643)] rather than the future-wife of Governor PHILIP. Barring an extreme degree of forethought, this is can not be as PHILIP married ELIZABETH SMITH in 1681, sixteen years *after* the founding of Elizabeth Towne!

And for those inquiring minds, *yes*, SIR GEORGE CARTERET and LADY ELIZABETH DECARTERET *were* cousins – SIR GEORGE was the son of ELIAS DECARTERET (1585 – 1640). ELIAS was the younger brother of the above-named PHILIPPE DECARTERET II, both being sons of PHILIPPE DECARTERET I (1552 – 1594). Therefore husband and wife were first cousins.



Captain Phillip Carteret, Governor of New Jersey, arrives at Elizabeth Towne aboard the *Phillip*
August 1665

Among the passengers of the ship *Philip* we find DANIEL PERRIN and MARIE THOREL, parties to the first marriage in New Jersey. Occurring on 18 February 1666 in “Elizabeth Towne” this event is recorded, not in the records of New Jersey but in those of New York as the former had yet to HAVE records! (DANIEL is allegedly found in the painting above). They soon moved to *Staaten Eylandt*, possibly the 1661 Dutch town of *Oude Dorp* which is recalled today by Old Town or its later (1670) English neighbor, *Nieuwe Dorp*. In 1903 DANIEL & MARIE, our 8th-great-grandparents, were memorialized in the *Eglise des Refugees Francaise a la Nouvelle York* (French Episcopal Church; now the French Church du Saint Esprit, 111 East 60th Street, New York City) with an inscribed tablet:

Ile De Jersey - 1665 - Nova Caesarea
Pur honorer la Memore de
Daniel PERRIN
Et de Marie THOREL, son epouse
Refugies
Pour motif de Conscience
Maries a Elizabethtowne
le 18 Fevrier 1666
Certains De Leurs Descendants
Ont place ici cette inscription
A.D. 1903

The name CARTERET lives on in the town of *Carteret* in northern New Jersey and, as any resident of Trenton remembers, *Carteret Arms* (333 West State Street) a “luxury” fifteen-story apartment building erected in 1959 on the former site of the *Carteret Club*.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KING CHARLES THE SECOND

*You doe Sweare upon the holy Evangelist Contained in
this book to bare true faith and Alegeance to our Sovereraine
Lord King Charles the Second and his Lawfull Successors
and to be true and Faithfull to the Lords Proprietors and
their successors and the Government of this Province of
New Jersey as Long as you shall Continue a Freeholder
and an Inhabitant under the Same without any Equivocation
or mentall Reservation whatsoever and so help you God.*

Names of the Inhabitants of Midleton upon Navesink that doe Subscribe to the Oath of Alegeance
to the King and Fidelitie to the Lords Proprietors Beginning the 27th day of February 1667/68:

James Grover (our ancestor)

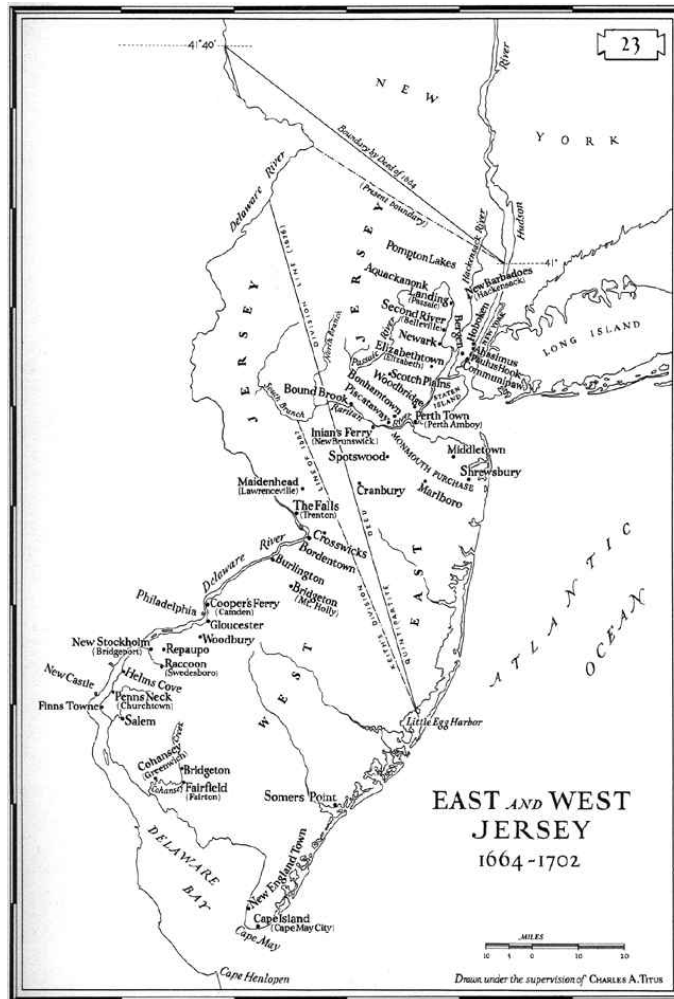
John Bowne

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

GOVERNORS 1664 – 1680

- 1: Royal Governor of New York (1664 – 1665)
 - RICHARD NICOLLS September 1664 – August 1665
- 2: Governor under the Lords Proprietors (1665 – 1673)
 - PHILIP DECARTERET August 1665 – August 1673
 - DISPUTED: JAMES CARTERET March 1672 – August 1673
 - JOHN BERRY (Acting Governor) June 1672 – August 1673
- 3: Governors of New Netherland (1673 – 1674)
 - ANTHONY COLVE August 1673 – December 1673
 - JORIS ANDRINGA December 1673 – February 1674
- 4: Governor of the reconveyed New Jersey (1674 – 1680)
 - PHILIP DECARTERET February 1674 – December 1680

A Commission was appointed by the Lord Proprietors to assist the Governor in enforcing laws, collecting rents, etc. Upon arrival the Governor called for twelve men chosen by the inhabitants to meet and assist in the developing the regulations that created the General Assembly of New Jersey. The first General Assembly was held in May 1668; this was supplanted by the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey in August 1684 and the Council of West New Jersey Proprietors in February 1687.



THE END (OR DOUBLING) OF NEW JERSEY

The quality, size, location and strategic importance of the province, in relation to those same qualities of the whole of the Duke's territory, had been underestimated. RICHARD NICOLLS, Governor of New York until 1668, informs the Duke that his grant to BERKELEY & CARTERET cost him (meaning, first and foremost, the Governor and secondarily, the Duke) a fortune as the territory was (1) vast, (2) the most fertile in the area, (3) split the Duke's holdings into two non-contiguous sections and (4) included most of the coastline. Thus began the sometimes questionable methods by which both Governor and Duke tried to regain as much as possible. Why all the fuss? Because the inhabitants were supposed to pay "quit-rents" for their land to the provincial Governor (which one?) or the Duke's authorized agent. Quit-rents could amount to some serious pocket change but the settlers often did not pay them to anyone – *why*? The settlers claimed, with a degree of correctness and a greater degree as astuteness, that they did not know *who* to pay quit-rents to!

What does one do when the border, as found in the deed, does not correspond to the land itself? The northern provincial border was "... the northernmost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude ..." Unfortunately, there *IS* no branch of the river at that point. The wording was based on the inaccurate 1654 map of Dutch cartographer NICOLAS JOHANNIS VISHER. The settlement of the border question, which was not

in Jersey's favor, was by a Royal Commission in 1769. The border was slightly modified by a joint State Commission in 1896! Another way to reduce the size of the grant was by keeping Staten Island with New York. In the grant, the eastern border of New Jersey was the Hudson River. Debate raged: "Are the *Arthur Kill* (aka Staten Island Sound) and the *Kill Van Kull* part of the Hudson River or not?" Not so much for the Island, but so Jersey could have a coveted Port of Entry – and the fees that go with it. *First*, the NJ Province was carved out of the pre-existing NY Province. *Second*, a river may have more than a single outlet and all outlets are considered part of the river. *Third*, a river or outlet to the sea could have but one official Port of Entry. So, to have Perth Amboy declared a Port of Entry, the Kills could *NOT* be the river – oh – *and* the Island is in East Jersey as a side-effect.

Some say "So what? This occurred centuries ago" and they are right; so did the border dispute between Delaware and New Jersey and, as you have read, that is still very much alive!

ACHTER KOLL: DOUBLE DUTCH

The proprietorship was in turmoil when the Third Anglo-Dutch War returned New Netherland to Dutch control on 9 August 1673 (what a GREAT day!). The Province of New Jersey became **ACHTER KOLL** (Back Bay). ANTHONY COLVE was the first appointed Dutch Governor of **NEW NETHERLAND**. COLVE was appointed by Dutch Naval officers and replaced when the States General appointed JORIS ANDRINGA in December.

Once in possession, the States General remembered the troublesome colony and said "Thanks, but no thanks" in February 1674. At first, everything returned to that of the pre-August 1673 period, however, this brief Dutch interlude afforded JAMES the leverage he desired to regain control of Jersey.

SINTERKLASS AND THE GIFTS HE BROUGHT that year were so wildly out-of-proportion with anything the Dutch specifically DID; it could only be seen as Divine Providence (by the Duke) or Divine Retribution (by the proprietors). The Dutch had almost nothing to do with the result; the same thing would've occurred if the conquering force was a band of enraged pygmies.

- **FIRST:** English law stipulates that when a territory is lost, all grants, indentures, conveyances, orders, etc appertaining to that territory are no longer valid or enforceable. British America became crown properties belonging to the king to do with as he liked.
- **SECOND:** the Treaty of Westminster, signed 19 February 1674, turned over conquered territory to the **King** specifically rather than the former land holder.

This seemingly minor Dutch resurgence could quickly be beneficial beyond its due, but a benefit for only those who were capable to grasp the situation and had the standing to exploit it. Both Lord Proprietors acted but in very different ways.

Less than a decade after the Jersey partnership was formed it became clearly an unworkable proposition – BERKELEY was ready to cash out as his finances were hit hard by the recent war. CARTERET wasn't. A preliminary agreement allowed BERKELEY to sell his half-interest in New Jersey on 18 March 1674 (a month after the return of English rule) for £1000.00 to "JOHN FENWICK, in trust for EDWARD BYLLYNGE." The former got one-tenth and "a considerable sum of money" reported in some places as £900 or nine-tenths of the purchase price and BYLLYNGE got the remaining nine-tenths. Possibly aware of the Dutch benefits to be had by the Duke but not yet actualized, a motivating factor may have been the loss of his investment.

“**CARTERET’S NEW JERSEY**” was the result of the clever Lord Proprietor CARTERET. He smartly obtains a letter directly from the **King** on 13 June 1674 commanding all inhabitants “to yield obedience to the Laws and Government, which are or shall be there established by the said SIR GEORGE CARTERET.” CHARLES II then goes and issues a patent to the Duke of York on 29 June 1674 which re-conveyed the whole territory of the 1664 patent. How this second patent impacted the King’s letter to CARTERET of two weeks earlier vexed all parties for many years. On 29 July the Duke follows with his own grant to CARTERET *only*. This is not a duplicate of his June 1664 one to BERKELEY & CARTERET. This grant is only for approximately the northern two-thirds of the territory covered in the first grant; the southern border was an east-west line drawn between Barnegat Creek and “Rankokus Kill.” The southern one-third of the earlier province simply remained part of the Province of New York, a division in effect for two years.

The Royal families attempt to capitalize on the effects of the Dutch reoccupation can be found in the Duke of York’s appointment of SIR EDMUND ANDROS to the position of Royal Governor of New York in July 1674. The actual attempt was not in the appointment itself, but in the deliberately vague instructions given ANDROS regarding the relationship between the two provinces. He arrived from England in October when the English frigates *Diamond* and *Castle* anchored in New York harbor with the supposition that only New York existed, and that territory included all of New Jersey. Arguing against this supposition was the presence of New Jersey PHILIP DECARTERET returning to the Province on the same ship. In fact, they carried *both* Governors – ANDROS & DECARTERET. ANDROS assumed his position in November and immediately claimed authority over the whole of the New Jersey Province, not just the southern one-third (to which he could claim authority). Depending on the needs and whims of JAMES, ANDROS has some success but is ultimately defeated (repeatedly).

JOHN FENWICK, one of BERKELEY’S successors in West Jersey sailed from England in July 1675. Anchoring the *Griffith* on the 4th of October near the mouth of the Salem River, FENWICK establishes the town of Salem in “Fenwick’s Colony.” To do so he had to appoint surveyors, tax-collectors, etc. This “attempt to govern” without authority caused FENWICK to be hauled before the New York court, twice and finds himself in prison, twice. He died in 1682; Fenwick’s Colony is reunited with West Jersey as the major portion of “[Salem’s Tenth](#).”

The inequality in what seemed to be a division of the province to BYLLYNGE and his associates precipitated the recall of CARTERET’S July 1674 patent. (Remember, at the conclusion of the Third Anglo-Dutch War, the province no longer existed and any actions concerning it were only theoretical acts, not real ones) A new patent executed on 1 July 1676 embodies the division of the original province using “Keith’s line.” The *Quintipartite Deed* is the legal document giving force to the division and is considered one of the most significant records of New Jersey. This division yields a Province of West New Jersey coming out on top in land (4,595 to 2,981 square miles) and a Province of East New Jersey heavily favored in commerce. Remnants of Keith’s Line are evident today – the boundary between Ocean and Burlington Counties is Province Line Road which falls directly on the Line. Lawrence’s Line surpassed that of Keith some years later.

The running of a proprietary province involved the assistance, or hindrance, of a board or council of proprietors, a provincial legislature, and, on the other side of the pond, a royal board or commission appointed to protect royal interests and insure compliance with English law.

Each member of the Council or Board of Proprietors had to own an adequate share in the

Province before allowed to be a member. What was an adequate share? That depended on which side of Keith's Line you resided. East Jersey had a relatively easy method for that calculation. SIR GEORGE CARTERET (the younger), son of the disowned JAMES CARTERET became Lord Proprietor upon the death of his grandfather, SIR GEORGE CARTERET (the elder). [The proprietary share in the Carolina Colony went to a grandson: GEORGE CARTERET, 1ST BARON CARTERET (1667/9 – 1695) the son of SIR PHILIP CARTERET (1641 – 1672) who died when the ship *Prince Royal* sank at the naval *Battle of Solebay* during the Third Anglo-Dutch War. SIR PHILIP was the eldest son of the Lord Proprietor SIR GEORGE, the elder. Small wonder many historians are confused as to the correct identities of the various CARTERET clan members – *George* and *Philip* name a majority of the CARTERET males!) The widow of the senior SIR GEORGE, ELIZABETH, LADY PROPRIETOR OF EAST JERSEY, decided to sell East Jersey. She hoped to realize £5000 but accepted £3400 from a group of twelve investors in February 1682. By August of that year, these would-be proprietors, sans Lord, had secured a dozen more investors and elected one of their number, ROBERT BARCLAY, to the Governorship. BARCLAY replaced PHILIP DECARTERET who holds the distinction of being the first Governor of New Jersey as well as the longest to hold that title – from August 1665 to August 1682. In March 1683 a new patent from the Duke conveyed East Jersey to the Twenty-Four Proprietors. Two years later a 14-member Council of Proprietors of East Jersey established. This forerunner of the Board of Proprietors had broad powers of government, collected quit-rents and had many other rights and responsibilities. In 1686 Perth Amboy replaces Elizabeth as the provincial capital. The twenty-four proprietary shares are then quartered giving a total of ninety-six “full-quarter shares,” which constituted an adequate share became the minimum amount to own to be eligible to vote. Smaller shares are bought and sold as well but without attendant voting privileges. Table 1, at the end of this book, contains the list of the original Twenty-Four Proprietors. The Board of Proprietors of East Jersey was the oldest corporation in the state when it was disincorporated in 1998. When dissolved the land which the Board still head title to was sold to the state's Green Acres program.

West Jersey's system for determining eligibility to its proprietary board was a bit more convoluted. A system was developed by which it was hoped to make the sale of shares in the province, which was wholly undeveloped, much easier back in settled and civilized England. In this system, the whole of the West Jersey Province would be divided into one hundred “proprieties” or share which was roughly equivalent to 20,000 acres. Buying a share was followed by purchase of the land from the Native Americans. Once done, the job of surveying the land could commence. Ten proprieties were grouped together into a “Tenth.” Investors owned shares which specified the number of shares owned and in what Tenth in the province. Each share sold for about £350. A scouting party sent by the Proprietors established the limits of the first four Tenths, each point being the spot where a named creek flowed into the Delaware River. Each Tenth extended from the River to the Atlantic coast in theory but the necessity of mapping this out never came to be. The scouts returned to England to extol the benefits of each Tenth and gather the investors required. A group of investors would pool their money and purchase a whole Tenth when possible – several from Yorkshire did just that and purchased the **First Tenth** on 10 October 1677. It extended from *Assunpink Creek* (now in Trenton) to *Rancocas Creek* in Burlington and became known as the **Yorkshire Tenth**. The **Second Tenth**, starting at *Rancocas Creek* and ending at *Timber Creek* was purchased on 10 September 1677 by a London group and is, likewise, called the **London Tenth**. The **Third Tenth** from *Timber Creek* to *Oldman's Creek* was bought on 27 September 1677 and was called the **Irish Tenth**. The **Fourth Tenth** extended from *Oldman's Creek* to *Fenwick's Colony* and appears to not have

had an alternate name. The four Tenths mentioned were supplemented by the designation “**the lower six Tenths**” which encompassed the area on the banks of the Delaware and Salem’s Tenth and perhaps more but it was never clearly demarcated.

The proprieties in turn were subdivided in what appears to be a random manner – a one-seventh share and a one-thirty-second share are two noteworthy fractions. Sevenths because one-seventh of a “true one-hundredth share” could be sold for £50 each; thirty-seconds because one-thirty-second of a “true one-hundredth share” was the smallest investment one could make that came with voting privileges. But every other possibility existed which resulted in insanely long, fractionated descriptions of shares – such as: *one-third of the one-fourteenth of a true one-hundredth share*! This created the possibility of over three-thousand proprietors however the actual number was much less as most proprietors held hundreds of “true one-hundredth shares.”

This method, as you can see, grew extremely cumbersome in a very short while. Especially since one person may own several shares, each with a convoluted description, making a determination of the required one-thirty-second share for voting quite tedious. After a decade and a half the system of Tenths was abandoned in favor of one establishing counties. The **Yorkshire & London Tenths** became **Burlington County**; the **Irish & Fourth Tenths** became **Gloucester County**, and **Salem’s Tenth** became **Salem County**. However deeds referencing these Tenths continued for over a century.

The Duke, who at the time was in exile in Scotland, conveyed all rights in that province to Berkeley’s successors. Table 2 lists the members of the Council of West New Jersey Proprietors from 1688 to 1696. While the East Jersey Board is no more, the West Jersey Board of Proprietors remains an active corporation, headquartered in Burlington.

The royal concerns governing the provinces as shown in the listings that follow.

RULING MONARCH	YEARS	RULING MONARCH	YEARS
CHARLES I	1625 – 1649	WILLEM III	1694 – 1702
[Commonwealth]	1649 – 1660	ANNE II	1702 – 1714
CHARLES II	1660 – 1685	GEORGE I	1714 – 1727
JAMES II	1685 – 1688	GEORGE II	1727 - 1760
MARY II and WILLEM III	1688 – 1694	GEORGE III	1760 – 1820

COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND FOREIGN PLANTATIONS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (1621 – 1660): This committee advised the Privy Council which directed British colonial administration.

COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN PLANTATIONS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (1660 – 1674): separated trade issues from colonial ones. 1672 - merged w/Council on Trade. Abolished 1674.

LORDS OF TRADE AND FOREIGN PLANTATIONS (1675 – 1696): back in the Privy Council to *create stronger ties* between the colonial governments and the Crown.

BOARD OF TRADE AND FOREIGN PLANTATIONS (1696 – 1782): to *supervise* colonial affairs and to thwart Parliaments attempt to do the same; functioned outside of Privy Council. Disallowed laws that decreased revenues as they were *in conflict with imperial trade policies*.

And all of this information is relevant today, how? Today’s BOARD OF TRADE of the Privy Council is still a regulatory agency. As such the BOARD has a lot of clout; it created the construction mandates under which the White Star Line, built the “unsinkable” *R.M.S. Titanic*. (Government agencies function, or malfunction, the world over; the U.S. doesn’t have a monopoly on that!).

GOVERNORS OF EAST NEW JERSEY AND WEST NEW JERSEY 1680 - 1702

There were four governors appointed or elected by their respective Proprietary Board or Council for each province covering the twenty-two years following 1680. Beginning in 1692, the West Jersey Council and the East Jersey Board worked together to have one person hold both governorships. This was sensible as the division of the province had only to do with dividing the tract between two proprietors and not with any disagreement between inhabitants. In 1688 and 1689, gubernatorial power was disputed when JAMES tried to regain power through the appointment of EDMUND ANDROS as Governor of the Dominion of New England and New York, which was created specifically for that purpose.

EAST NEW JERSEY GOVERNORS		1680 – 1692	WEST NEW JERSEY GOVERNORS	
PHILIP CARTERET	1680 – 1682		EDWARD BYLLYNGE	1680 – 1687
ROBERT BARCLAY	1682 – 1690		DANIEL COXE	1687 – 1692

GOVERNORS OF EAST AND WEST NEW JERSEY 1692 – 1702

ANDREW HAMILTON 1692 – 1697
JEREMIAH BASSE 1697 – 1699
ANDREW HAMILTON 1699 – 1702

JAMES failure to gain the provinces followed closely by the *Glorious Revolution* meant that New Jersey would remain two Proprietary Provinces. That is, until 1702 when it became a single Royal Province under QUEEN ANNE.

An ongoing and interesting dispute of boundaries between the states of New Jersey and Delaware continues to flare with the New Jersey legislature threatening to re-commission the battleship *U.S.S. New Jersey* against Delaware's National Guard unit within the last five years! Due to the text of the deed granted to WILLIAM PENN by the Duke of York on 24 August 1682, all the Delaware River within the "Twelve-mile arc" from New Castle in Delaware, extending to the low-tide mark on the east (New Jersey) side, is within the state of Delaware. New Jersey Senate President (2009) RICHARD CODEY (D-Essex) put it succinctly "We'll kick their ass. We have the Battleship New Jersey trained on them right now." (The photo of the famed battleship does not show the guns firing on Delaware but it could, when one considers that both shores of part of this body of water are within Delaware's boundaries!) *New Jersey v. Delaware* promises to continue to haunt the hallowed halls of the United States Supreme Court in the future as it has in the past!



ROYAL PROVINCE OF NEW JERSEY

Difficulties in governing came to a head and both groups of proprietors began attempts to surrender their right to govern soon after the ascension of Willem & Mary (which is exactly what they fought against a couple of years earlier!). The *Glorious Revolution* wasn't glorious for the provinces as their attempts to surrender took fourteen years to complete! Conveying the right to govern to the Crown [H.M. or *Her Majesty*] by deed on 15 April 1702, they retained all rights as far as the land was concerned (exactly what JAMES tried to do!).

H.M. hath been advised that they [the proprietors] have no right nor can legally execute any of the said powers, but that it belongeth to H.M. in right of her Crown to constitute Governours of the said Provinces, and to give directions for governing of the inhabitants; and the Proprietors, being desirous to submit themselves to H.M., are willing to surrender all their pretences to the said powers of government, to the intent H.M. may be pleased to constitute a Governour or Governours of the same Provinces with such powers etc. as H.M. shall think fit.

To clear up a mistake commonly found in print: there was *never* a “*Royal Governor of New York and New Jersey*.” There was a *Royal Governor of New York* who was also appointed the *Royal Governor of New Jersey*. The first to hold both posts was LORD CORNBURY, appointed to the New York post by WILLEM III in 1701 and to the New Jersey post by ANNE in 1702. The Jersey post was, perhaps, the least desired (the annual £1200 salary in the 1770s was the lowest) while that of New York greatly desired and more lucrative (1771 annual salary of £2400 including perquisites). While many in New Jersey grumbled, the truth was that the province had governors with much greater qualifications being appointed.

ROYAL GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY 1703 – 1776

ALSO GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK 1703 – 1738

EDWARD HYDE	1703 – 1708
JOHN LOVELACE	1708 – 1709
RICHARD INGOLDESBY	1709 – 1710
ROBERT HUNTER	1710 – 1720
WILLIAM BURNET	1720 – 1728
JOHN MONTGOMERIE	1728 – 1731
LEWIS MORRIS	1731 – 1732
WILLIAM COSBY	1732 – 1736
JOHN ANDERSON	1736
JOHN HAMILTON	1736 – 1738

GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY 1738 - 1776

LEWIS MORRIS	1738 – 1746
JOHN HAMILTON	1746 – 1747
JOHN READING	1747
JONATHON BELCHER	1747 – 1757
THOMAS POWNALL	1757 [LIEUT. GOV.]
JOHN READING	1757 – 1758
FRANCIS BERNARD	1758 – 1760
THOMAS BOONE	1760 – 1761
JOSIAH HARDY	1761 – 1763
WILLIAM FRANKLIN	1763 – 1776

Governing was delegated to two bodies that were often in opposition: the governor and his 12-member council (appointed by the crown) and the 24-member House of Representatives (seated by residents voting). A brief look at the first and last of the Royal Governors may help to explain two reasons behind the Revolution not often found in history books:

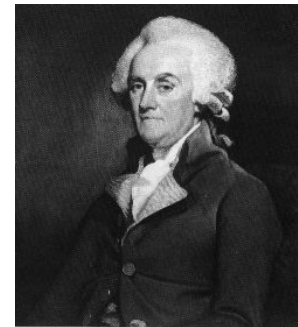
EDWARD HYDE, VISCOUNT CORNBURY, ROYAL GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY (1702-1708)



Edward's father Henry was brother to James II's first wife Anne Hyde. Edward (1661 - 1723) had financial problems and was named governor of New York in 1701 by Willem III. He opened the 1702 New York Assembly clad as shown. When questioned, he replied, "You are all very stupid people not to see the propriety of it all. In this place and occasion, I represent a woman (the Queen), and in all respects I ought to represent her as faithfully as I can." (Besides - the Queen's gowns are fabulous!). Anne appointed him governor of New Jersey in 1702. In 1708 the New Jersey assembly sent a list of grievances to the Board of Trade (his manner of dress was NOT one of them), and petitioned for his removal which was effected that December.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, ROYAL GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY (1763-1776)

Illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. William (1731 - 1813) allegedly flew the kite made famous by Ben's electric discovery of 1752. William was perhaps the most successful and well-liked governor of the state. He ignored the hated Stamp Act of 1765 but alienated the colonists when he acted illegally in refusing to forward the 1775 Assembly's statement of grievances to George III following the punitive actions taken as a result of the Boston Tea Party. That the Assembly circumvented the Governor and sent their statement to the colony's London representative only aggravated William more; that the representative was none other than his father Benjamin became the definitive start of a rift that was never healed - between loyalist and patriot, between father and son. He was arrested by the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1776 and imprisoned in Connecticut for two years. He fled to English-held New York City and sailed to England in 1782. After the outbreak of hostilities, he saw his illustrious father on just one more occasion in 1785, despite his attempts to mend the damage the Revolution wrought on this father-son relationship. He was basically disowned by his über-patriot father.



Small wonder the colonists wanted independence –

a transvestite for the first Royal Governor

and a *bastard* for the last!

Perhaps the REVOLUTIONARY WAR will be more interesting considering that some of our direct ancestors – in the GROVER, TAYLOR and LAWRENCE families – actually participated in it –

And on BOTH sides!

But first, a look at one (and only one) of the Governors of the State of New Jersey:

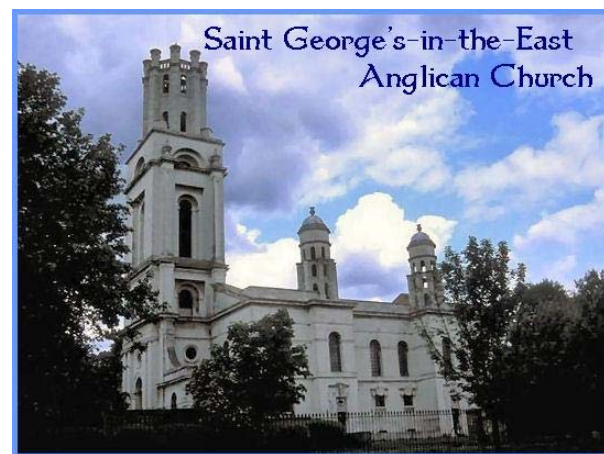
THE HONORABLE SAMUEL LEWIS SOUTHARD, Governor of New Jersey (1832 – 1833)



Yes, SAMUEL LEWIS SOUTHARD *IS* a relative, albeit, a distant one. SAMUEL is our “third-cousin-seven-times-removed,” a degree of affinity that, to my knowledge, has never been included in any legal definition of the term “heirs-at-law!” We have to go back through 11 generations before arriving at the common ancestor of the Governor and us – that being the very first SOUTHARD (among our ancestors) that traveled to the new world: THOMAS SOUTHARD. THOMAS, our 9th-great-grandfather, was born around 1610 in Leyden, Holland; moved to Hempstead on Long Island around 1640; married ANNICA JANSEN around 1645-50 and, as far as is known, had nine children. Their second son JOHN (born ~1663) is thought to be our direct ancestor (our 8th-great-grandfather) – and the progenitor of two known SOUTHARD lines of southern New Jersey – ABEL and CALEB. THOMAS AND

ANNICA’S youngest son ISAAC (born ~1675) is the patriarch of a northern New Jersey SOUTHARD line, the one SAM here comes from. The children of these brothers are first-cousins amongst themselves, and *their* children are second-cousins, and *their* children are third-cousins...got that? In the case of SAM here, the third-cousins were ABEL SOUTHARD (our 7th-great-grandfather) and SAMUEL himself. The “seven-times-removed” is the number of generations between us and SAMUEL. Technically, we are related (as is everybody else on the face of this planet as most religions would have it) but when you are discussing this number of generations, just as the number of individuals found in a single generation increase exponentially as you go back in time, i.e., 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, ... , 2,048 9th great-grandparents (which is 11 generations back), the number of descendants increases exponentially for each generation too, such that, it is estimated that THOMAS and ANNICA SOUTHARD have had approximately 2.5 – 3.0 million descendants through all the generations to ours; about 1,500 of this number are found in our specific SOUTHARD line generation.

SAMUEL was born 9 June 1787 to HENRY SOUTHARD and his wife SARAH LEWIS near Basking Ridge, New Jersey. The LEWIS family came from Glamorgan, Wales around 1700. The SOUTHARD family is of English origins but they fled to Leyden, Holland to escape religious persecution around 1610 before landing in Hempstead on Long Island. SAMUEL married REBECCA HARROW in early June 1812 in Fredericksburg, Virginia. REBECCA may have been born in London; her parents were GILBERT HARROW and PENELOPE REBECCA SWITHIN (married Saint George’s-in-the-East Anglican Church, Whitechapel, London, 19 June 1784). The family moved to Virginia circa 1786. GILBERT is found associated with the Fredericksburg Academy in 1792; his obituary is in the *Virginia Herald* on 16 July 1802). SAMUEL died 26 June 1842 in Fredericksburg, Virginia and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D.C.





REBECCA lived with her daughter VIRGINIA in New York City until her death there on the first of January in 1863. She was buried in a private vault in Trinity Cemetery in northern Manhattan (currently not able to identify vault location).

They had seven children JOHN, VIRGINIA, HENRY, SAMUEL, JR., MARY, SARAH and ANN; of which only three lived to adulthood.

The New Jersey Constitution of 1776 made the governor a creature of the legislature. He was elected not by the people but by the legislature, and served a one year term. He had no veto and limited powers of appointment. He served as commander-in-chief of the militia and ran the state courts.

This first Constitution granted the right to vote to women and blacks and the Legislature corrected these deficiencies with the adoption of the second state Constitution in 1844 in which the Governor is elected by the people and “the people” is now restricted to white, males *only*. In this post, and others, SOUTHARD was honored in many ways; his posts and some honors were:

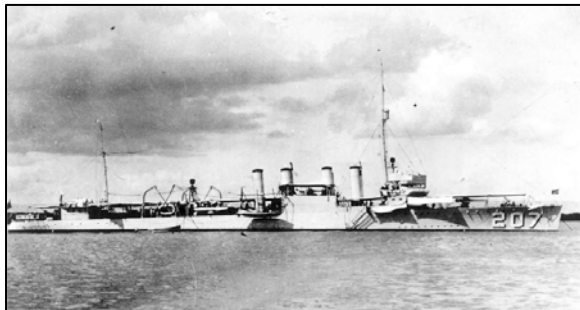
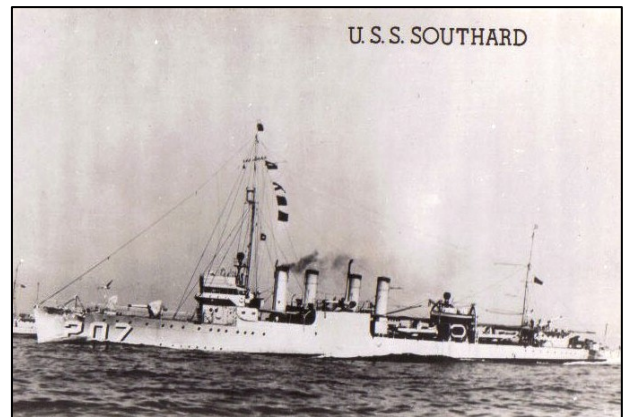
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT (1816 – 1820)

UNITED STATES SENATOR (1821 – 1823)

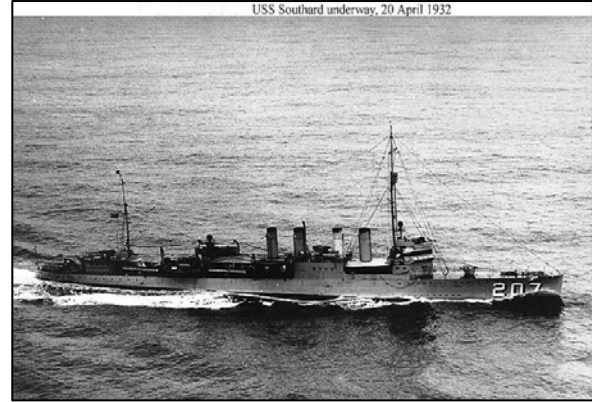
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY (1823 – 1829)

The 19th United States Congress had his name engraved on the dry dock steps at the new Constitution Wharf in East Boston, Massachusetts; dedicated on 10 July 1827.

***U.S.S.
SOUTHARD***



- Clemson-class Destroyer
- Launched 31 March 1919
- Decommissioned 5 December 1945.



SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (1825)

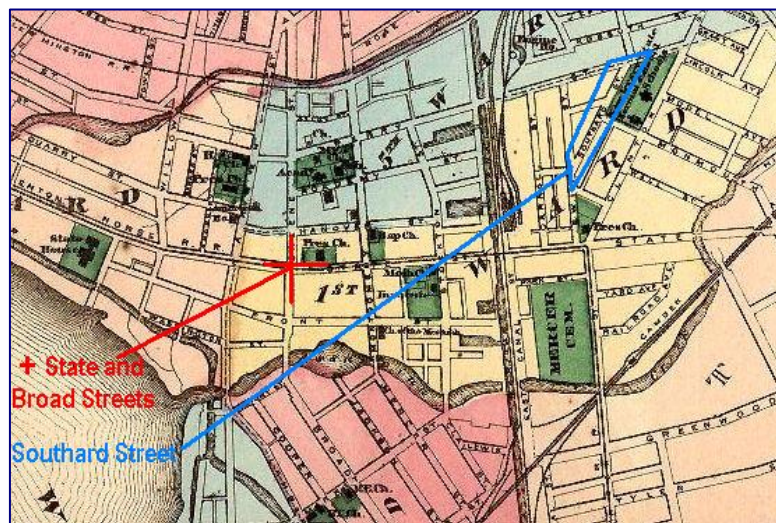
SECRETARY OF WAR (1828)

ATTORNEY GENERAL, NEW JERSEY (1829 – 1832)

GOVERNOR, NEW JERSEY (1832 – 1833)

During his illustrious appointment to the Governor's post, from which he resigned after what must have been an exhausting three whole months, he presided over one, count 'em, *one* term of the Court of Chancery and had but *one* official message to the Legislature. He left the post to return to the United States Senator.

SOUTHARD STREET
(In downtown Trenton)



The “**GOVERNOR SOUTHARD**” was a 22-ton locomotive built for the New Jersey Railroad; delivered on 24 March 1854. On 9 March 1857 the engineer failed to notice that the bridge over the Hackensack River was up and he ran it right off the bridge. No one was killed and injuries were few and slight; the locomotive fared worse: as it was hoisted from 27 feet of water, the chain snapped and the locomotive was, again sunk to river's bottom. A second attempt was met with success.

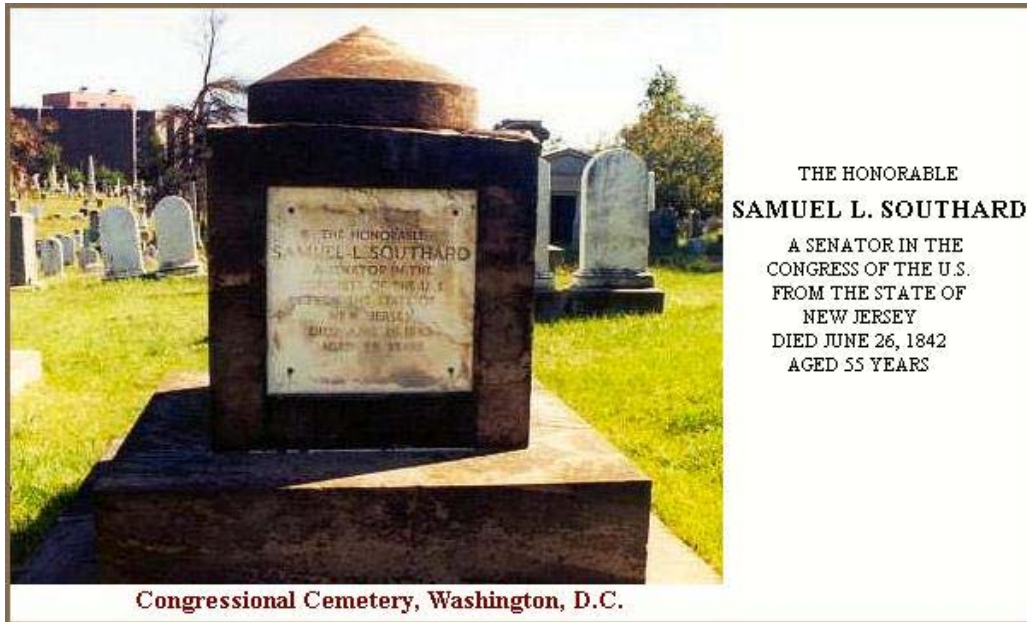
UNITED STATES SENATOR (1833 – 1842)

CHAIRMAN, UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS (1833 – 1837)

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE (1841 – 1842)

SAMUEL was not the only family member interested to politics: his father HENRY SOUTHARD was United States Representative from 1801 to 1821 and his brother ISAAC SOUTHARD was United States Representative from 1831 to 1833.

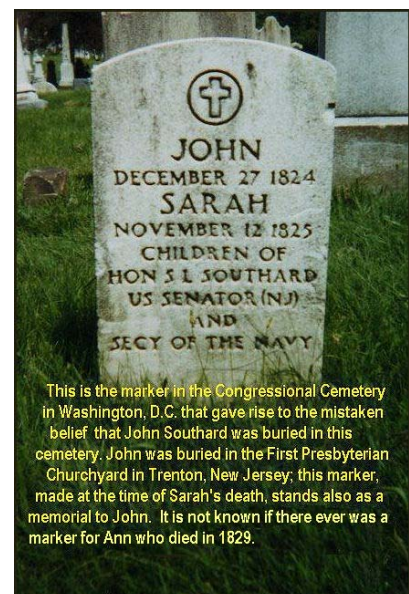
CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY, WASHINGTON, D.C.



Memorial marker and Grave marker for
2 of SAMUEL'S children that are buried with him.

Memorial marker for JOHN SOUTHARD; he is not buried in this plot but is *memorialized* there. He is buried in the First Presbyterian Churchyard, Trenton, NJ.

Grave marker for SARAH SOUTHARD who is buried in this plot.



NEW JERSEY FIRSTS (OR THIRDS)

Year	Event
1640	Kittatinny Mountains – 1 st copper mine in America opened
1642	Hoboken – 1 st brewery in America opened (not surprising)
1735	JERSEY DEVIL is born near Leeds Point in the Pine Barrens
1776	1 st State Constitution ratified, grants voting rights to blacks and women
1783	Princeton briefly serves as the nation's capital
1784	Trenton briefly serves as the nation's capital
1787	New Jersey is the 3 rd state to ratify the U.S. Constitution
1790	New Jersey is the 1 st state to sign the Bill of Rights
1844	2 nd State Constitution ratified, voting rights for blacks and women gone
1846	Hoboken – 1 st organized baseball game played
1857	Liberty Corners - Zip the Pinhead (WILLIAM HENRY JOHNSON) born
1870	Atlantic City - 1 st boardwalk in the world built; followed by:
1882	The 1 st amusement pier over the ocean is built in Atlantic City
1883	Roselle is the 1 st U.S. town to be lighted by electricity
1896	Trenton – 1 st professional basketball game played.
1906	1 st U.S.S. New Jersey battleship (<i>Virginia-class</i>) commissioned
1912	New Jersey GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON is elected President of the U.S.
1921	The 1 st Miss America Pageant is held; Rule 7 “must be of white race”
1927	The Holland Tunnel opens
1933	The 1 st drive-in movie theater in the U.S. opens in Camden
1935	Scientist ALBERT EINSTEIN establishes his home in New Jersey
1940	Mahwah – 1 st solid body electric guitar invented by LES PAUL
1943	2 nd U.S.S. New Jersey battleship (<i>Iowa-class</i>) commissioned
1951	The New Jersey Turnpike opens
1963	Haddonfield - TOM SIMS creates prototype of the snowboard
1978	NJ scientists win Nobel Prize, find proof of 13.7 billion yr old Big Bang.
2005	Beluga whale swims up Delaware River to Trenton and SURVIVES!
2006	LUCY THE ELEPHANT in Margate: 1 st time struck by lightning, recovers.
2007	GOVERNOR CORZINE signs bill to eliminate the death penalty.
2008	New Jersey has more millionaire residents than any other state (!!!)

Lest you think that New Jersey lacks culture, I have 2 words for you:

“The Boss”

Besides that New Jersey icon, the state has been the birth place of many accomplished vocal talents including:

NAME	B.Yr.	Birth Place & Notes
William "Count" Basie	1906	<i>Red Bank, NJ</i>
Frank Sinatra	1915	<i>Hoboken, NJ</i>
Sarah Vaughan	1924	<i>Newark, NJ</i>
Angelo Badalamenti	1937	<i>Lincoln Park, NJ</i>
Frankie Valli	1937	<i>Newark, NJ</i> ; Born Francis Castellucio
Connie Francis	1938	<i>Newark, NJ</i> ; Born Concetta Rosemarie Franconero
Ricky Nelson	1940	<i>Teaneck, NJ</i>
Dionne Warwick	1940	<i>East Orange, NJ</i>
Paul Simon	1942	<i>Newark, NJ</i>
Marilyn McCoo	1943	<i>Jersey City, NJ</i> ; Fifth Dimension
Gary Wright	1943	<i>Cresskill, NJ</i> ; Dreamweaver
Debra Harry (Blondie)	1945	<i>Hawthorne, NJ</i> ; moved from FL @ 3 months
Donald Fagen	1948	<i>Passaic, NJ</i> ; One half of Steely Dan
Bruce Springsteen	1949	<i>Freehold, NJ</i>
Mary Chapin Carpenter	1958	<i>Princeton, NJ</i>
Ice-T	1958	<i>Newark, NJ</i> ; Born Tracy Marrow
Jon Bon Jovi	1962	<i>Sayreville, NJ</i>
Whitney Houston	1963	<i>Newark, NJ</i>
Queen Latifah	1970	<i>Newark, NJ</i> ; Born Dana Owens
Jonas Brothers		<i>Wyckoff, NJ</i> Ask your kids.
Kevin	1987	
Joe	1989	
Nick	1992	

Hmmmm...I don't see Trenton anywhere in the above list.

And now, the story you have wanted to read for years:

The Life & Times of

Zip,
the Pinhead

ZIP THE PINHEAD

(I am not making this stuff up!)

WARNING: PLEASE READ BEFORE CONTINUING ON – MAY CAUSE BRAIN ROT.

“ZIP THE PINHEAD” IS NOT THE SAME AS THE ILLUSTRATED CHARACTER “ZIPPY THE PINHEAD”

THIS IS A STORY OF A REAL PERSON – A *VERY NON-PC* STORY...

**THE STORY OF A “FREAK SHOW” PERFORMER THAT IS AS ODD AS, WELL, NEW JERSEY;
ONE WHO MADE A DEFINITE CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE GARDEN STATE.**

Please note that the following is taken *verbatim* from 4 different websites; the author takes no responsibility in the off-color (no pun intended) writing and includes it solely as an example of yet another Jersey oddity. In the retelling of these unique manifestations of the Jersey identity, I am often accused of:

- (1) *Greatly exaggerating* a real story; or
- (2) *Completely fabricating* the story; or
- (3) I should be included as another oddity of Jersey origins; and most often
- (4) A combination of 1 & 3.

Such is the colorful life of New Jersey – from *Zip the Pinhead* to the Sopranos . . . all NJ!

In 1857 William Henry Johnson was born in Liberty Corners, New Jersey. He was born to former slaves, William and Mahalia Johnson. As he grew his body developed normally but his head remained small. Agents from vanEmburch's Circus in Somerville, New Jersey noticed his tapering cranium and heavy jaw. His unusual appearance caused many to



believe that he was a "**pinhead**." The medical term is "*microcephalic*" and sufferers are characterized by a small, tapering cranium and impaired mental faculty. However, William Henry appears to not have been mentally deficient; *he may have merely had an oddly-shaped head*. (direct quote!)

William Henry's parents agreed to allow the circus to display him in return for money. He was billed as the *missing link* supposedly caught in Africa and displayed in a cage. He was a popular draw and his success

led young William Henry's agent to show his charge to P.T. Barnum. Barnum purchased the right to display Johnson from the circus and gave him a new look. A furry suit was made to fit, and his hair was shaped to a tiny point that further accented his sloping brow. Finally, he was given the name, "**Zip the Pinhead**," the "**What-Is-It?**"

Zip's early performances were set against a background story. It was told to the audience that a tribe of "missing links" had been discovered in Africa, and that Zip was one of these. It was further explained that the "wild man", the "What-Is-It", subsisted on raw meat, nuts, and fruit, but was learning to eat more civilized fare such as bread and cake.

Zip would then be revealed in a cage where he could *rattle the bars and screech*. Barnum paid Zip a dollar every day to keep quiet and in character. Zip became Barnum's most consistent draw and due to that position Zip became one of the better paid performers - \$100 a week in addition to that \$1 a day 'hush' money.

As a publicity stunt, he came forward during the Scope monkey trial of 1925 and offered himself as evidence. (I swear, I did not make this up!)



Zip passed away on April 24, 1926 of bronchitis. His funeral was attended by

hundreds of fellow performers as he was loved and respected by his peers. The funeral home on that day was filled to capacity with his *fellow freak performers* - all paying their last respects to the greatest marvel of the era. The funeral must have been quite the sight as mourners included giants like Jim Tarver, **the Texas Giant** and Jack Earle, **the Tallest Man** in the World and Jolly Irene, the **Fat Lady** who required an entire pew just to sit, Frank Graf, the **Tattooed Man** (who wore a modest suit) and Joe Kramer, **the man with the rubber neck**, who stood facing *forward for a change*. Many other human marvels attended the service – from **sword-swallowers** to **midgets** – and all of them had known Zip for many years.

Decades later Saturday Night Live introduced the *Coneheads* who are rumored to be clones or descendants of Zip. **(The first part is factual; the author takes responsibility for the second part of the sentence, ONLY!)**

MONMOUTH COUNTY

FAMILY NAMES: BORDEN, DECARTERET, GARRETTSON, GROVER, LAWRENCE, PARKER, PERRINE, SHEPHERD, SMIRES, SOUTHARD, STEEPY, TAYLOR, THOMAS AND THOMPSON

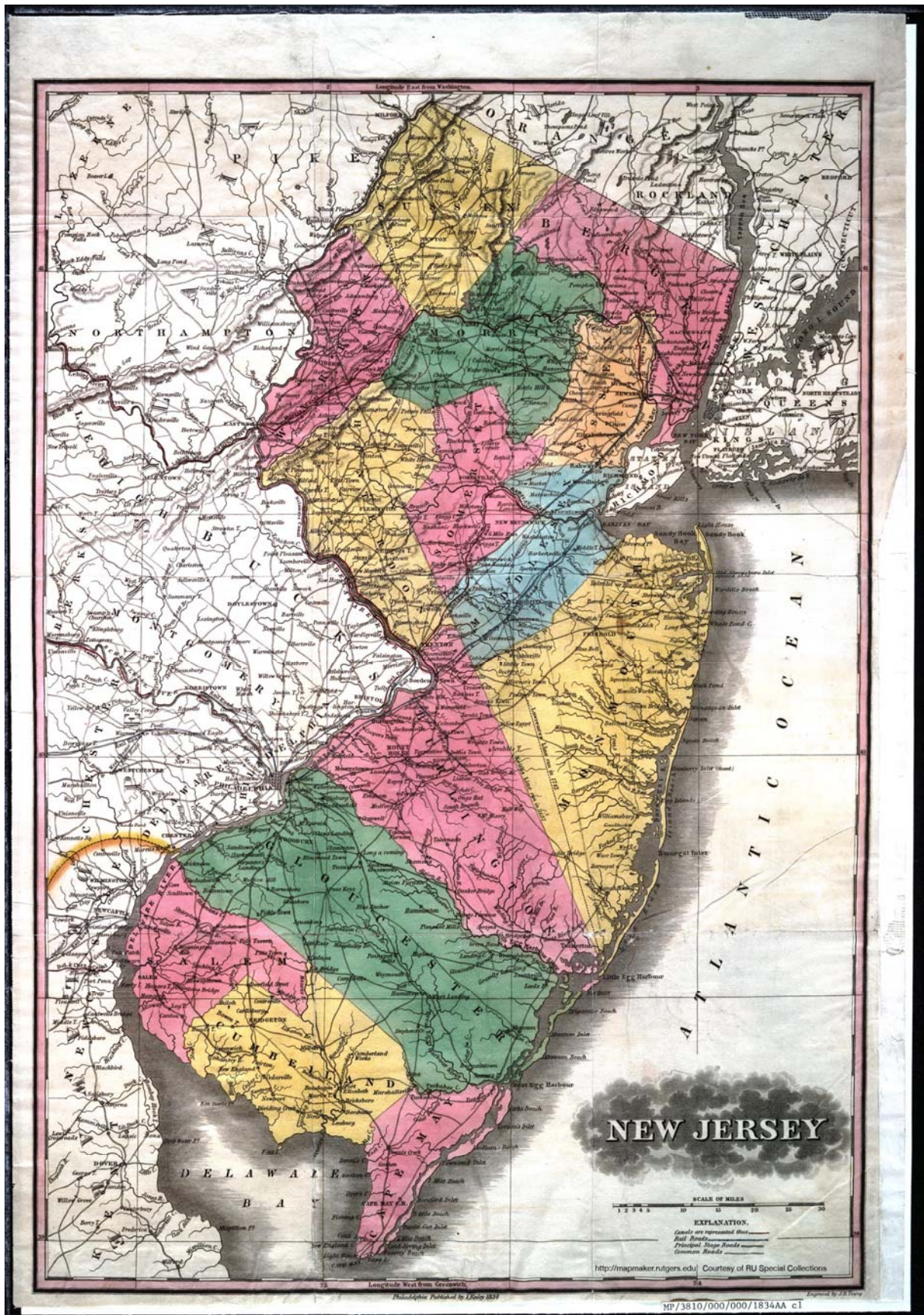
The Duke of York's man, COLONEL RICHARD NICOLLS, was charged with quelling any uprisings as he assumed command of the English garrisoned at the newly-christened Fort James in New York. As Governor one of his duties was to issue land grants. Some land speculators from Gravesend on Long Island decided to invest in this wild territory which was sparsely populated by the Lenape. After securing the land by three deeds with the native inhabitants, they petitioned NICOLLS for a patent and obtained The Monmouth Patent. The three deeds were: **25 January 1665** sold by POPOMERA, Chief of the Nevasink, and MISHACOING for 118 wampum (68 white, 50 black wampum), 5 coats, 1 gun, 1 clout capp, 1 shirt, 12 pounds tobacco, and 1 gallon anker wine with 82 wampun due in 1 year; **7 April 1665** sold by TAPLAWAPPAMMUND, YAWPOCHAMMUND, MATTAMAHICKANICK, KACKENHAM, MATTANO, NORCHON and QURRMECK; and **5 June 1665** sold by MANAVENDO, EMMERDESOLSEE, POPOMERA, CHECAWSEN, SHAMHEMUN, CRAMANSUM, WINEGERMEEN and MACCA. The cost for the second and third purchases was similar to the first: wine, wampum, clothes, tobacco etc. One of the purchasers on deed # 3 was none-other-than our ancestor JAMES GROVER. The buyers then had to escort *all 16 sellers* to Gravesend to prove to the other investors that the deeds were real and then the whole gang of 28 – the 12 buyers from Gravesend and the 16 sellers from Jersey – had to parade over to the Governor's office in New York to present the deeds and have each party swear to their veracity before a patent could be granted! What a sight that must have made! Real estate transactions have always been complicated it would seem. The patent required that 100 families be living there within three years which was accomplished through the work of the Rhode Island Monmouth Association with the majority of the new residents coming from Newport. A copy of each deed is in the New York Archives (Albany) and the New Jersey Archives (Trenton).

The area was first called *Navesink*, then *Middletown* and *Shrewsbury County* and finally *MONMOUTH COUNTY*. Why "Monmouth" was chosen is not known for certain; perhaps it was to honor the 1st Duke of Monmouth, JAMES SCOTT, the eldest illegitimate son of King Charles II or because the major landholder, COLONEL LEWIS MORRIS, lobbied for the name as the MORRIS estate in England was in Monmouthshire.

Two townships were created: Shrewsbury in the south and Middletown in the north. Three villages were founded: Shrewsbury, Middletown and Portland Point on the coast. £3 or £4 subscriptions entitled one to 120 acres plus allotments for wives and children and 60 acres per servant. Shrewsbury and Middletown thrived and grew in size and importance as each was the center of government for the township of the same name. It was thought that the location of Portland Point on the coast would be enough to guarantee survival but it was eventually subsumed by Atlantic Highlands.

The population of the County was estimated to be between 900 and 1,000 by 1683. As the population grew, so did the need for efficient governing. To this end, the original two townships were sectioned into smaller townships: Freehold in 1693, Upper Freehold in 1731, Stafford in 1748, Dover in 1777, Howell in 1801, Millstone and Jackson in 1844, Plumstead in 1845, Union and Atlantic in 1847, Raritan, Marlboro and Manalapan in 1848, Ocean in 1849, Wall in 1851, Holmdel and Matawan in 1857.

The size of the county early on (see map following) accounts for the large number of surnames from our family associated with this county. Several appear under Ocean County as well.



FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP

For example, our 2nd-great-grandparents Corlis and Elizabeth (Thomas) Perrine had 9 children. The first 5 were born before 1850 in Monmouth County and the last 4 after 1850 in Ocean County which makes sense as Ocean County was created in 1850 from Monmouth County. This means that the family may not have moved and this is supported by property deeds and available maps. However, if they did not move, then the 7 children that were born after March 1844 should all have Jackson Township listed, whether it was in Monmouth or Ocean County, but they do not. Their first 2 children were born in Freehold Township and the next 3 children are listed likewise. However, Jackson Township had been created from Freehold, Upper Freehold and Dover Townships in 1844 which means that these 3 children were born in the smaller Freehold Township while the last 4 children all were born in Jackson Township, then in Ocean County. This is important when trying to reconstruct the lives of Corlis and Elizabeth – did they live on the same farm for the whole of their married lives as the deeds and maps indicate or did they move from Freehold Township to Jackson Township in 1850 as the birth records indicate? My years of research have shown that county registrars often do not keep current with changing boundaries and names....so.....I'll let the reader decide.

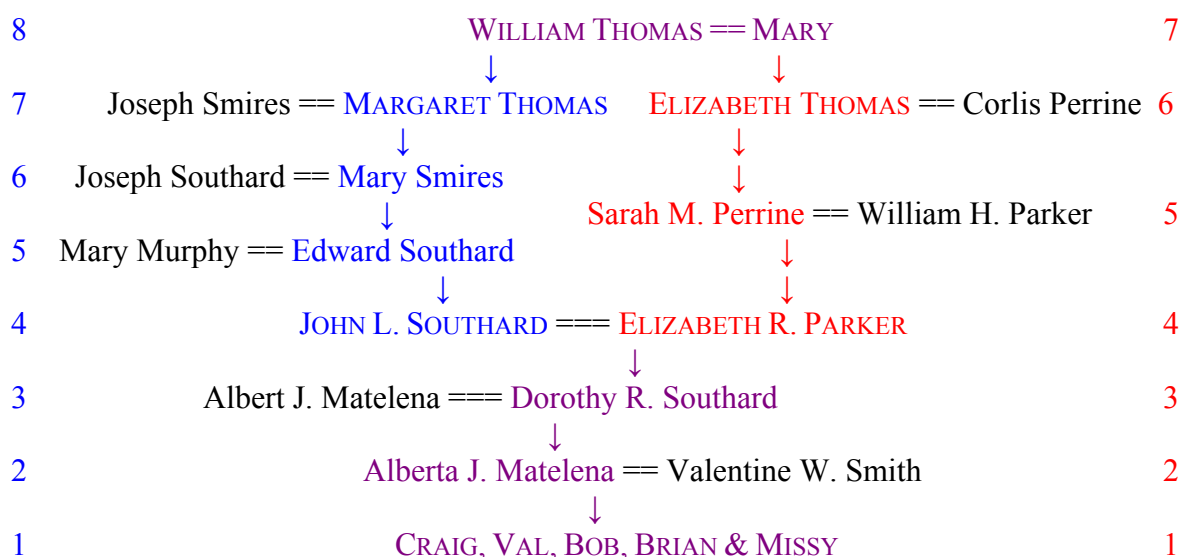
MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP

Some of our PERRINE, THOMAS and SHEPHERD ancestors lived here. Perrineville is situated upon a large tract of land once owned by JOHN PERRINE, a relative in a collateral line. The **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MILLSTONE** is nearby; services had commenced in the area by 1785 and the first church edifice was built in 1788. Though only partially complete with temporary benches, that first structure functioned for over 40 years. The graveyard adjacent to the church has two names: **MILLSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CEMETERY** and **PERRINEVILLE CEMETERY**. This probably indicates a common situation: two adjacent but separate cemeteries –

one non-secular and the other religious. Towns tended to group their cemeteries in one area; Cedar Lane in Trenton with its' well-earned nickname of Cemetery Lane is a good example. Many times there are no fences separating the two burial grounds such as is found with Bordentown Cemetery and St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery which looks like one large cemetery.

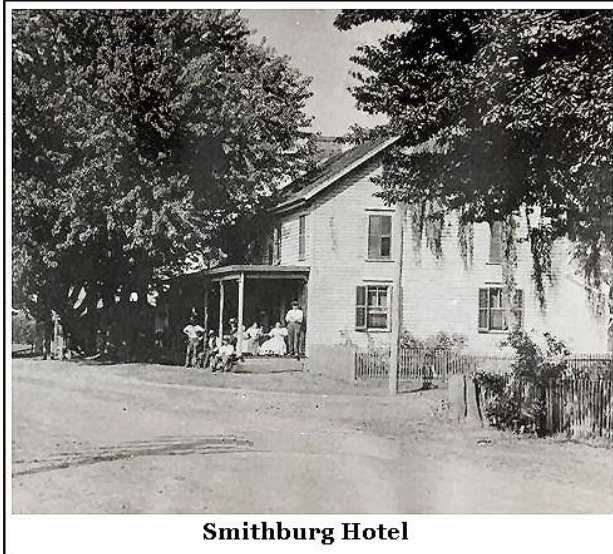
The **PERRINEVILLE CEMETERY** is the final resting place for our 4th-great-grandparents, JOHN SHEPHERD (1785-1867) and his wife SARAH THOMPSON (1794-1864). The previous generation had been affiliated with the Upper Freehold Baptist Church so this final resting place may indicate a change of denomination. At least two of JOHN and SARAH'S children: HANNAH JOHNSON and CATHERINE PARKER, our 3rd great-grandmother, were buried in a Presbyterian Cemetery in Allentown.

WILLIAM THOMAS, SR. (1779-1850) and his wife MARY (1785-1850) were among the townships original inhabitants, owning property as early as 1803 in Upper Freehold Township that was incorporated into Millstone Township. They are one of the more peculiar "grandparents" in our family. By virtue of the age difference between their eldest daughter **MARGARET THOMAS** who was born in 1807 and married JOSEPH SMIRES and their 4th daughter **ELIZABETH THOMAS** who was born in 1816 and married CORLIS PERRINE, **WILLIAM and MARY** are both our 6th-great-grandparents and our 5th-great-grandparents!

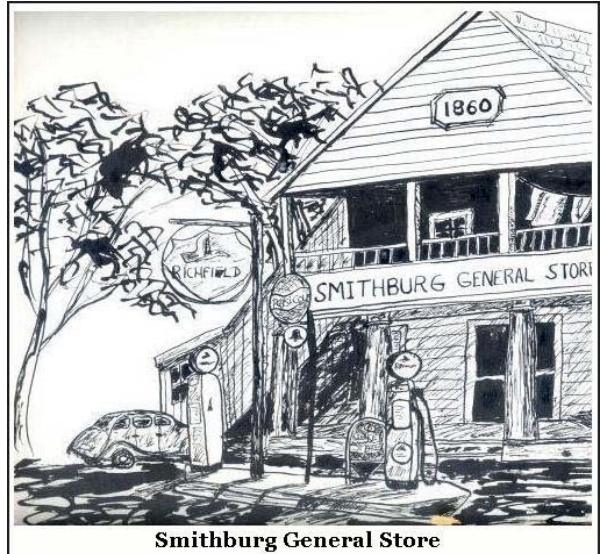


In the chart above, Dorothy (Southard) Matelena is *Grandmom Matelena*, her parents John and Elizabeth are our great-grandparents. Their parents are our 2nd-great-grandparents and so on such that, following John's line first: Edward Southard is 3rd-ggfather, Mary Smires is 4th-ggmother, Margaret (Thomas) Smires is 5th-ggm making **William and Mary** our 6th-ggp. Returning to our 2nd-ggm Elizabeth, her line is: Sarah (Perrine) Parker is 3rd-ggm, Elizabeth (Thomas) Perrine is 4th-ggm and **William and Mary** are our 5th-ggp!! And, in case you are wondering how this could be, it happens *when cousins marry* And John Southard and Elizabeth Parker **were** cousins, just not very close ones. They were "2nd-cousins-once-removed" In fact, it is doubtful they even knew they were related! (Can YOU name one of your 2nd-cousins-once-removed? Remember "Aunt Dolly"? She was Mom's 2nd-cousin which makes her OUR 2nd-cousin-once-removed! So now, you can name one!)

SMITHBURG



Smithburg Hotel



Smithburg General Store

Smithburg (*not* Smithville as listed in the contents), about 6 miles southwest of Freehold, was always a small town even when it was one of the nine listed when the township was created in 1844. The tavern and general store at the intersection of County Routes 537 (Monmouth & Freehold-Smithburg Roads) and 527 (Smithburg & Siloam Roads) anchored the hamlet but little remained by 1900. ASHER SMITH built a tavern and had some rooms for rent here as Route 537 was part of the Burlington Path over which the stagecoach travelled. SMITH's hotel and tavern were vacant, but still standing in 1936. During the first half of the 20th century the few remaining family farms came to be owned by Italian-Americans. The general store, across the street from the tavern, was torn down when Route 537 was widened (probably in the 1950s or 60s).



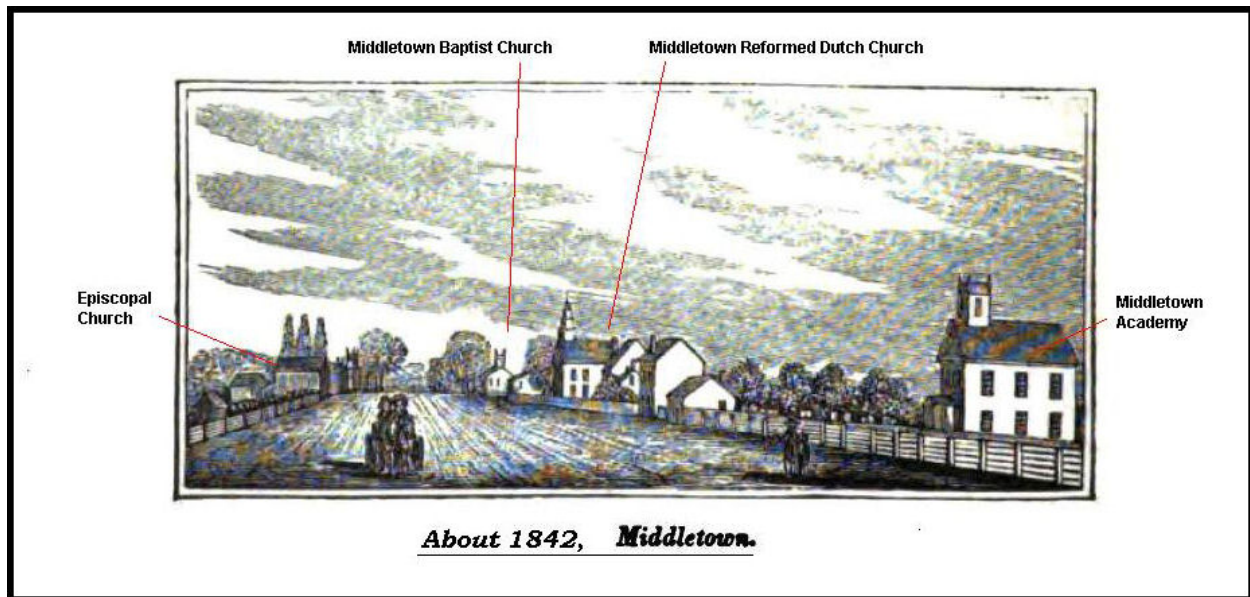
JAMES SHEPHERD (1751 – 1834)

James is our 5th-great-grandfather, the father of JOHN SHEPHERD who is buried in the Perrineville Cemetery. JAMES purchased a large tract of farmland in 1798 just south of Smithburg. The vacant farmhouse was still standing when I visited there in 1998 and took this photo.

WILLOW TREE TAVERN – CLARKSBURG

★ ★

The Township's spiritual and educational life began in Middletown village where the first congregations located. The earliest Baptist Church in the state was founded here in 1668; their records are at the Rutgers University Library. The Episcopal Christ Church in Middletown dates from 1746 though Anglican sermons had been held in the area since 1702. An edifice had been built in Shrewsbury in 1732 and the two functioned as one church until 1854.



MIDDLETOWN BAPTIST CHURCH

†††††††††††††††††††††††††††††††††

As our family history has many ties to the Baptists of New Jersey, a short elaboration on the history of the Middletown congregation seems appropriate.

As stated above, this church is considered the earliest of the Baptist churches in the state, being organized and formally recognized in 1668. A full one-half of the town's 36 founders constituted the original congregation and included our ancestors JAMES GROVER and WILLIAM LAWRENCE. Another branch of our family, the SHEPHERD family, is thought to have been affiliated with this church as well. The SHEPHERD'S moved to Middletown from South Jersey in the late 1600s. There they had been members of the Cohansey Baptist Church. As the Middletown church grew, several other Baptist congregations spun off that our ancestors had ties to: Upper Freehold Baptist Church in the mid-1730s and Jacobstown Baptist Church in 1767. These "ties" as far as have been documented to date are usually that of being buried in the churchyard, rather than membership in the church itself. Since many cemeteries associated with churches are actually older than the church itself, the fact that an ancestor is buried in one can not be taken to mean that it was the religion of our ancestors. This occurs because a family will have a burying ground and at a later date a church is built in the vicinity, the family will donate a couple acres to the church for its cemetery and that acreage contains the families burial ground.

SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP

UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP

UPPER FREEHOLD BAPTIST CHURCH

received letters of dismissal from the mother-church on 10 May 1776. The church they formed took the name *Church of Christ at Crosswicks* for 7 years. It was also known as the *Crosswicks Baptist Church* and meetings continued to alternate with “Old Yellow.” By 1783, it was recognized as the *Upper Freehold Baptist Church*, sometimes called the *Upper Freehold Church of Christ*. This church was not the result of a schism in the mid-1730s with the

Middletown church that has been reported; at least the church records do not bear this out.

This has been one of the hardest congregations to clearly identify and properly affiliate within the Baptist church. Several Baptist congregations utilized “Freehold” in their name and writers have often mixed different congregations together leading to the confusion. Another group sometimes referred to as the “Freehold Baptists,” erected a meeting house about a mile south of Freehold (then called Monmouth Court House) around 1765. The Freehold Baptists became part of the Baptist Church of Upper Freehold when it was organized, possibly due to the fact that both groups originated with the Middletown Baptist Church.

The Upper Freehold church was compromised when thirty-two members were dismissed to form the Jacobstown Baptist Church in 1785. The shrinking of the congregation was reversed enough that by 1834 ninety-two members were dismissed to form a new *Freehold Baptist Church*.

Upper Freehold Baptist Church owned four houses of worship: the 1737 (Old) Yellow Meeting House on Red Valley Road with the burial ground alongside the original meeting house is the most well-known; a meeting house built on Cream Ridge in 1844 and used for 11 years; a small house in Imlaystown for prayer meetings and Sunday school; and a larger meeting house in Imlaystown. This last house came into existence in 1855 when the Cream Ridge structure was removed to Imlaystown.

It is thought that the churchyard is the final resting place for some of our PERRINE and GARRETSON ancestors but this has yet to be proven. That they were affiliated with this church is proved by the mention of their names in the early church books.

ALLENTOWN

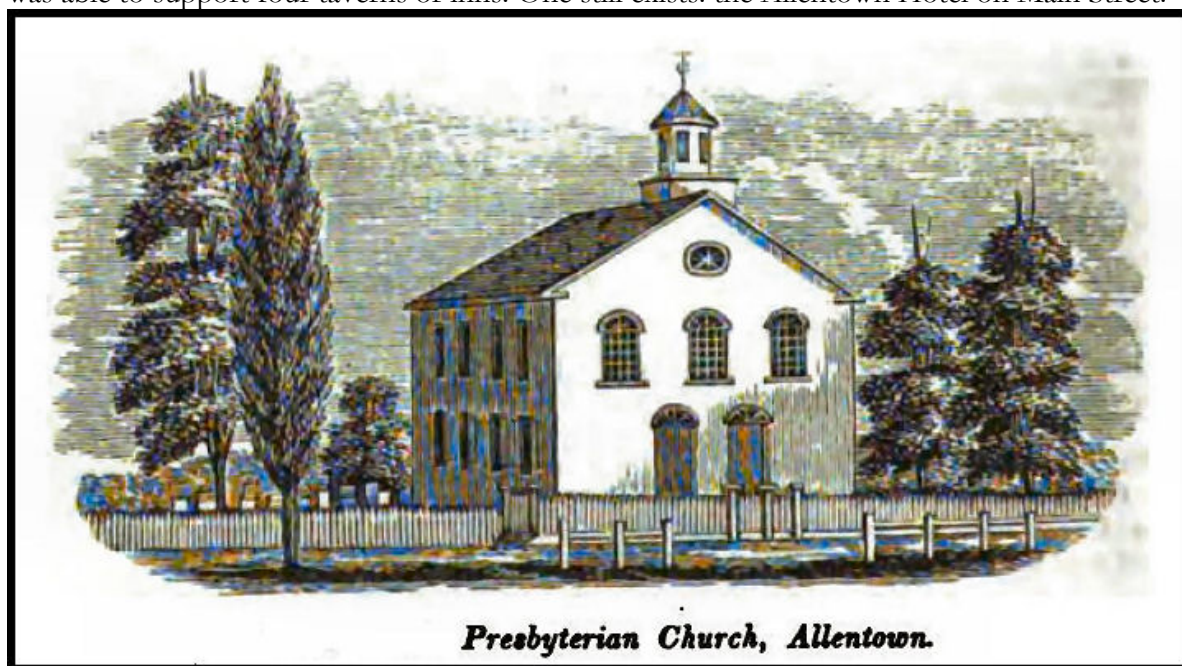
ROB R. BURNET, one of the proprietors of East Jersey owned 4,000 acres in Upper Freehold Township. In 1706 he sold 520 acres on Doctor’s Creek to his son-in-law, NATHAN ALLEN. ALLEN settled on York Road, where it crossed Doctors Creek about 3.5 miles west of Imlaystown. ALLEN built a grist mill and a fulling mill which were still in operation a century later; by 1845 both had been replaced by a brick mill. A town grew on the eastern side of the creek in Monmouth County that was known as “ALLEN’S TOWN,” later condensed to ALLENTOWN. Doctor’s Creek is the source of Mill Pond in Allentown and continues to flows west, crossing Route 206 where the White Horse Bowling Lanes were located before emptying into Crosswicks Creek.

Like most country villages in the colonial period, Allentown developed around its mills. As the farms in the area grew, so did the need for blacksmith shops, wheel wrights, carriage makers, chair makers, shoemakers, and seamstresses. The Monmouth Manufacturing Company ran a cotton mill from 1814 to 1836, later becoming a woolen factory and finally a grist mill to the west of the village. By the end of the 18th Century more than 24 commercial enterprises existed here. Three churches served the inhabitants; one Presbyterian (first church building 1756) and two Methodist with one of these specifically “for colored people.” Saint John’s Roman Catholic Church was organized in April 1869.

During the second half of the 19th century our 3rd-great-grandparents, JAMES R. PARKER and his wife CATHERINE R. SHEPHERD, were occasional residents of the town; owned a house on Church Street opposite where Hamilton Street ends for two years (1866 – 1868), their son CHARLES was born there in 1868, they would spend many of their remaining years living in and around

Allentown. In 1896 JAMES caught pneumonia in “H.A. Ford’s Mill” in Allentown and died; his final resting place has not been located but Emley’s Hill United Methodist cemetery is the most likely site. CATHERINE continued to live in Allentown, renting a place on Walker Avenue in 1910. By 1913 she began housekeeping for MR. SPRAGUE and moved into his house which was two doors away. She died there in February 1915. She was buried next to her sister HANNAH JOHNSON who died in 1892 in the Allentown Presbyterian churchyard.

Allentown was also a center for travel across New Jersey. The York Road or Burlington Path traveled through the town, being named Main Street within the village, was the stagecoach road and was able to support four taverns or inns. One still exists: the Allentown Hotel on Main Street.



HORNERSTOWN

Cabot Ivins built grist and saw mills on Lahaway Creek in this area prior to 1800. A third mill used to clean wool before use, called a fulling mill, was built at a later date by another early resident. There was also a large amount of valuable *marl*, a mud rich in calcium carbonate needed for making cement and glass and can be used as a fertilizer. During the 1830s Hornerstown had a surprisingly sizeable Mormon population considering the church had just been founded in 1830. The founder, Joseph Smith (1805 – 1844), allegedly preached at that Mormon “stake.” If true, the structure must have been built by 1839 as Smith is known to have been elsewhere in the latter part of that year. Smith’s “revelation” on polygamy was still three years in the future, a revelation that would not be expected to enjoy much support or even toleration from Jersey inhabitants (and explains the sizeable congregation at this early time in Mormon history). After Smith’s 1842 *revelation* followed by his assassination in 1844, the congregation dwindled and the building was sold to the Catholic Church. First it was used in town while at a later date the building was moved to church-owned land in New Egypt where it stands today as the Church of the Assumption. Whether this last move occurred has been debated for years.

Several of our SOUTHARD ancestors have connections to this town.

IMLAYSTOWN



Imlaystown
The winding main street follows the
old path along Doctor's Creek.

By 1700 a mill had been constructed on Doctor's Creek and in 1727 the mill with its pond and 50 acres was separated from the original tract and sold to SAMUEL IMLAY. IMLAY soon built a tavern on his land and leased it to a manager. IMLAY continued to make land purchases in the area, bringing together a significant amount of the original acreage. After several years he decided to sell off the tavern and it became owner-occupied. Meanwhile a general store was opened adjacent to the mill and a privately operated post office was there by 1826. By 1834 the village had between 12 and 15 dwellings, a tannery, a smith-shop and a wheelwright in

addition to the businesses already mentioned: the tavern, the store and two mills at that time, a saw mill and a grist mill. In 1863 the tavern was sold to REUBEN HENDRICKSON who, 9 years later, bought the mill property bringing the two ventures that IMLAY did so well by back together again.

IMLAYSTOWN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH was formed in 1830 under the auspices of EMLEY'S HILL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH. "Cox's Corner" was the location of the first house of worship. This was replaced in 1866 with a small chapel in the village proper that was dedicated on 30 January 1867. The chapel (pictured here) still stands and is a private residence. The UPPER FREEHOLD BAPTIST CHURCH is about 1.5 miles east of Imlaystown which is now used as its address. Its former identification with Red Valley vanished when that village did.



THE OLD EMLEYS HILL M. E. CHURCH

EMLEY'S HILL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

About a mile north of Prospertown this church was first established in 1790 on an acre of land donated by SAMUEL EMLEY just 2 decades after Methodism came to the state. The first building lasted but seventeen years when it was destroyed by fire. The second church building was in use until 1855 when it was replaced on Christmas Day of that year with the third structure still in use today.

Its postal designation is Cream Ridge. As already mentioned the two mission churches were both formed in the 1830s; they included IMLAYSTOWN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

MONROE TOWNSHIP

Monroe Township was founded in 1838 and named in honor of the fifth President of the United States JAMES MONROE. Originally part of Piscataway, about 48 square miles was taken from South Amboy was formed in Railroads came into Monroe from just about the very beginning, starting with the Camden and Amboy Rail Road in the 1830s and 1840s.

Our 2nd-great-grandparents WILLIAM HENRY PARKER and SARAH MARY PERRINE were married in Millstone Township on 11 January 1880. By October they were living in Monroe Township where their first child, IDA MAE, was born. The family was still in the township two years later as this is where their 2nd child was born. ELIZABETH RUTH PARKER, *Grandmom Matelena's* mother, was born there in October 1882. WILLIAM worked as a farm laborer. The family may have lived there as late as the turn of the century.

+++++

BURLINGTON COUNTY

Family Names: MURPHY, PARKER, SMIRES and SOUTHARD

The 8 original townships of the County were laid out in 1694: Chesterfield, Mansfield, Chester, Springfield, Willingboro, Northampton, Evesham and Nottingham. Nottingham Township was at the very northern end of the county and covered all of Hamilton Township and South Trenton right up to the Assunpink Creek (which separated Burlington from Hunterdon County at that time).

The town of the same name was the capital of the Province of West New Jersey, and, with Perth Amboy, were the dual-capitals of the Royal Colony. This continued into statehood until 1790. The town played a minor role in our ancestry. However, I could not resist including the *Witches Tree* legend.

We will now relate a tradition of a very different nature. There were two old trees of haunted memory. The first is *The Witches Tree*, a large and noble buttonwood, still standing on that beautiful portion of Green Bank formerly occupied by William Franklin, when governor of New Jersey. It was planted, by his direction, by old Adam Shepherd, father to the well-known Ben. Shepherd.

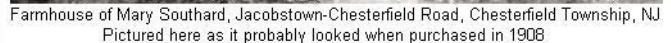


Ancient Tree, Burlington.

This was held to be the favorite resort of witches, who (though they were, like all the early reminiscences of the place, strictly English) danced around it after the manner of the *Kettentanz* of the German witches on the Hartz mountains. The other was *The Pirate Tree*, a large black-walnut, the enormous stump of which may still be seen in the tanyard on Wood-st. Superstition held it famous, as the place of deposit for gold and silver, by Blackbeard and his associate pirates. It is said that they landed one stormy, terrific night, loaded with an unusual quantity of plunder, which they buried in silence at the root of this tree, which took its name from this circumstance. They covered the gold with "a broad flat stone," and having done so, their chieftain called aloud, "Who'll guard this wealth?" We should have mentioned, that the transaction was performed in darkness, as well as in silence; but at this question, a vivid flash of lightning revealed the pale and appalled countenances of the pirates, who, though ready at all times to dare death and to trample on the laws of Heaven and of man, were yet unwilling to offer themselves a sacrifice, to be murdered in cold blood. Some one, however, must be interred with the gold to protect it from depredation; and at last one of the most reckless outlaws, a Spaniard, who had long merited the honors of the neighboring *Gallows Hill*, stepped forward and offered himself as their victim. He was shot through the brain by Blackbeard, with a charmed bullet, which penetrated without occasioning a wound, thus leaving him as well prepared as ever for mortal combat, except the trifling circumstance of his being stone dead. He was buried in an erect position; and so well has he performed his trust, that, for any evidence we possess to the contrary, the treasure remains there to the present day.



Our 2nd-great-grandparents lived in the two houses pictured in the township. They were *Grandmom Matelena's* paternal grandparents and the second picture is of the "Chesterfield farmhouse" that some of you may recall, though it was greatly remodeled, as it stayed in the family until 1964.



CROSSWICKS

51

English layout with a common in the center of town. Still standing on the common is the 1773 Friends Meeting House and the 1784 Friends School House. By 1834 there were 4 inns or taverns, 5 or 6 stores, 2 mills and 40 to 50 homes. 3 of the inns are still standing; two have been converted into private residences while the 3rd remains an inn. The Meeting House has Revolutionary War cannon balls imbedded in the walls. North Crosswicks, on the north bank of the creek, was in Nottingham Township until 1842 when Hamilton Township was created.

This house was where *Aunt Marian* was probably born. By the time *Grandmom Matelena* was born, the family had moved to Bordentown.



Home of John L. and Elizabeth Southard, Main Street, Crosswicks, circa 1905

RECKLESSTOWN - CHESTERFIELD

Recklesstown, the original name of the town, was not a commentary on behavior, but taken from a founding citizen: JOSEPH RECKLESS.

JOSEPH SCATTERGOOD and HENRY BECK began operating a mill on a tributary of Black's Creek in 1701. JOSEPH RECKLESS purchased the mill in 1712. It probably was a grist mill, but it also shaped timber; in a 1753 survey the run of water on which it stood was identified as "Joseph Reckless Saw Mill Stream". In 1749 RECKLESS bought into a second mill. Located southeast of the town where the Sykesville Road crosses Black's Creek, it had been operated by members of the CHAPMAN family since before 1737.

A tavern was built at the center of the village in the first half of the 18th century but local historians debate the exact year; it's down to 1710 or 1748. Either way, it's still a very old building! Yes, Recklesstown's tavern still stands on the northeast corner of the main intersection that defines the center of the village and it remains a tavern.

Recklesstown became a designated General Delivery Post Office in 1830, a designation it would hold until the name was changed. By 1834, Recklesstown contained not only the tavern and mills, but a general store and 10 to 12 dwellings. In 1849 the Baptist Church, an off-shoot of Middletown, added another component to the core functions of a rural village. By 1876, Recklesstown also boasted a carriage manufacturer, a tailor, and a blacksmith. Most of these businesses became obsolete with the advent of the automobile. The church is still active but the only surviving business is the tavern.

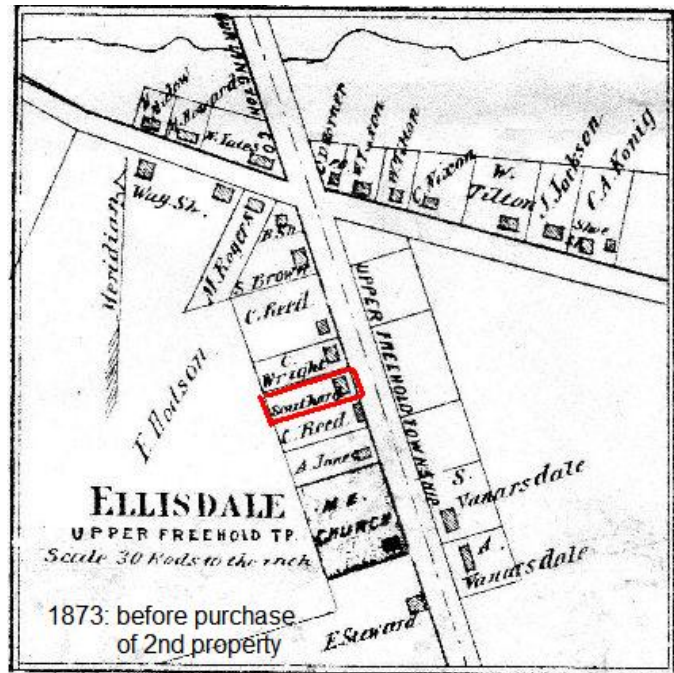
ANTHONY BULLOCK, referred to as the "Congressman for the district" in 1888 and a resident believed the town had become an object of ridicule as very few knew of JOSEPH RECKLESS and even fewer cared. He was behind the change of name to the more-stately-sounding Chesterfield in that same year. BULLOCK's name does not appear in any list of federal or state congressman found to date. Chesterfield assumed Recklesstown's General Delivery function until 1920.

HARRISVILLE

Harrisville was the name of a town that was about a mile east of Jacobstown in the mid-19th century but disappeared long ago. It is often incorrectly shown on maps as being located on Province Line Road, the border between Burlington and Monmouth Counties; actually it was west of the road, placing it squarely within North Hanover Township. Despite its tiny size, it was designated a Post Office between 1856 and 1862. An 1876 map shoes a Jonathon R. Harris living in the town. It is often confused with a ghost town of the same name in Bass River Township (Ocean County). This appears to have been the area our Irish 3rd-great-grandparents JOHN and MARGARET H. (MONAHAN) MURPHY lived in from the mid-1860s until their deaths in 1889 and 1891 respectively.

GIBBSTOWN - SHELLTOWN - ELLISDALE

The first name of the village, Gibbstown, is possibly named after RICHARD GIBBS (1644 – 1703) or a descendant, and information is extremely rare to come by. The village dates to the early 19th century at the latest and probably several decades earlier; this one *does* straddle Province Line Road. Today, the eastern section of the village is in Upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County and the western section is in North Hanover Township, Burlington County. The time and reason for the name change to Shelltown has yet to be discovered but it is odd considering it was from an English name to one possibly associated with the Lenape. *Shelltown*, according to some sources, was a descriptive name, reflecting the large amount of shells the native tribes left behind in this particular area during their yearly migrations from the mountains to the shore and back. In other sources, the eponymous shells were from the Cretaceous period, 100 million years ago. The Post Office there was designated Shelltown until 1869. Ellisdale recognizes the areas most influential inhabitant in the mid-19th century, FRANCIS ELLIS.



On the west side of the road (the New Hanover Township side) you can still drive by the 2 houses that were owned by our 3rd-great-grandfather JOSEPH S. SOUTHARD. In 1864 he purchased the 3rd house north of the Shelltown Methodist Church; the litigation over the title between JOSEPH and his eldest son LEVI lasted well beyond JOSEPH'S death in 1906. In 1876 JOSEPH took possession of the house to the south (2nd house north of church) in a property-swap with another resident.

[illegible]

A black and white photograph of a small, weathered wooden house with a gabled roof and a small porch, surrounded by trees and a grassy field. The house appears to be made of horizontal wooden planks and has two windows with dark shutters. A tall, thin chimney or pole is visible behind the house. The surrounding area is filled with dense trees and foliage, suggesting a rural or wooded setting.

[illegible]

In 1767 one-half acre was purchased for an ear of corn and the first Baptist meeting house was erected in Jacobstown. The site had already been consecrated and in use as a graveyard, the first to be located in the township. The first known burial in the cemetery occurred in 1765. It would be almost 2 decades more before the church was constituted when 21 people, many from Upper Freehold Baptist Church, founded the church on 19 October 1785. Services were held at

In 1821, 17 members left to form the Bordentown Baptist Church. In 1871, 59 members left, took over the 2nd meeting house at Recklesstown, and formed the Recklesstown Baptist Church, renamed Chesterfield Baptist in 1888.

★ ★

Settled in 1681 by Thomas Farnsworth. Takes its name from Joseph Borden, an early settler. In May, 1778, it was partly destroyed by the British, who had sent an expedition to destroy the vessels in Barnes and Crosswicks Creeks. Our grandmother DOROTHY RUTH SOUTHARD was born there in 1907.



FAMILY NAMES: PARKER, PERRINE, SMIRES AND THOMAS

56

The Senate's version of the bill passed by one vote and Governor Daniel Haines signed the charter creating Ocean County on 15 February 1850.

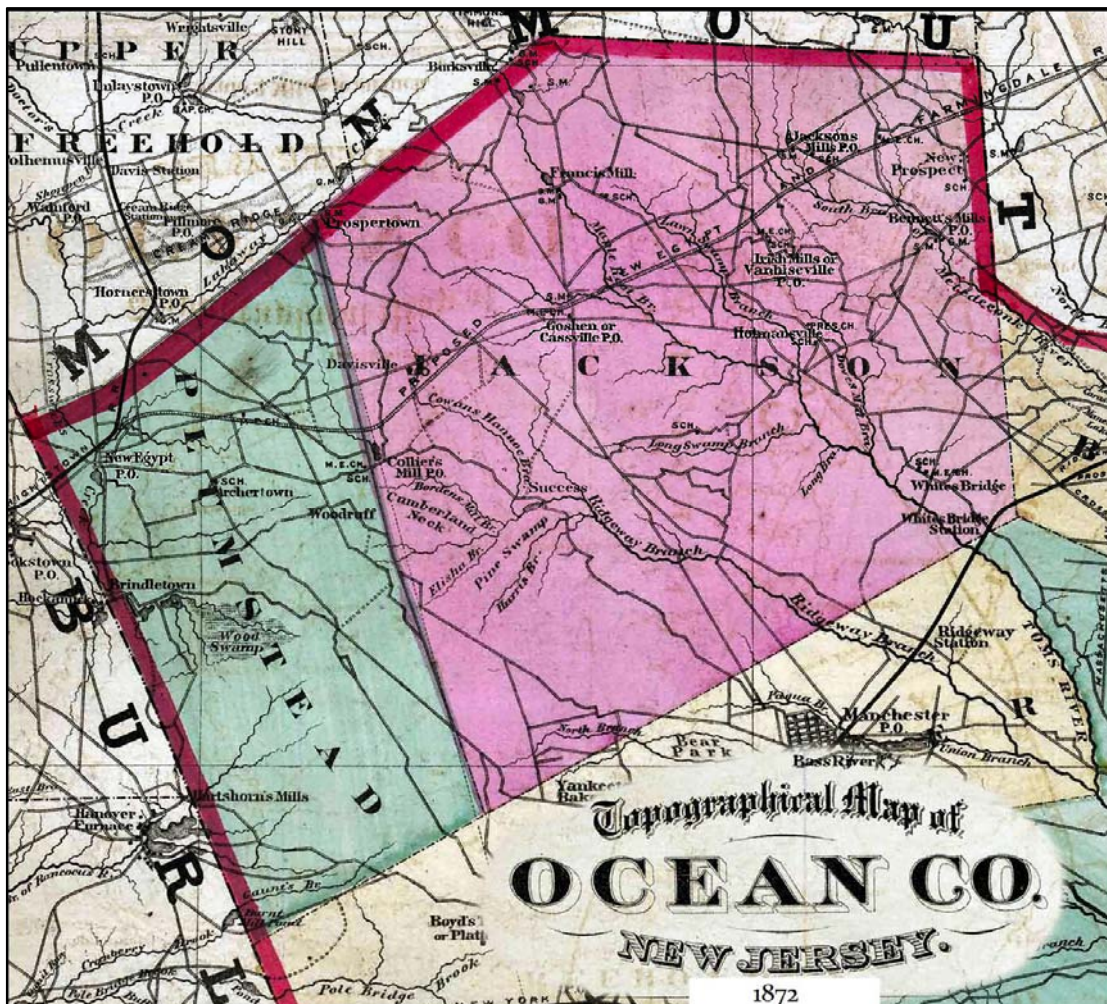
Potter's Church in the tiny hamlet of Good Luck in Lacey Township is the birthplace of the Universalist Church, one-half of today's UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

That the area was anti-Whig and pro-Jacksonian-Democrats is evident through the honoring of the seventh President of the United States ANDREW JACKSON (1767 – 1845) The Township was created from portions of Dover (now Toms River), Freehold and Upper Freehold Townships on 6 March 1844 with 170 square miles. One year later a significant amount of area in the western part of the township was lost when Plumsted Township was formed and a couple other minor losses left Jackson Township with just over 100 square miles. A part of Monmouth County for 6 years, it was transferred to the new County on 15 February 1850.

Our SMIRES ancestors lived in this area in the late 18th/early 19th centuries. JOSEPH SMIRES, III owned about 80 acres just north of Prospertown at the time of his death in 1854: from 1850 to 1854 it was Jackson Township in Ocean County; from 1844 to 1850 it was Jackson Township in Monmouth County; and before 1844 it was Upper Freehold Township in Monmouth County. ELIZABETH (THOMAS) SMIRES, his widow, then moved to New Hanover.



DOWNSVILLE – GOSHEN – CASSVILLE

The Cassville area is said to have been part of a Proprietary grant made to Isaac VanHise in 1751. This village's first name as found in most sources was Downsville, after early inhabitant Samuel Downs. However the U.S. Post Office used the Cassville name over a decade before the Downsville one (and never used Goshen) so the exact timing of the names is not certain. Biblical or historic references to the "Land of Goshen" supplied the second name which was in use in 1834. It was probably a reference to local grain production as the "land of Goshen" was one of the bread-basket towns along the Nile River. "Egypt" had already been taken by a nearby town (as will be seen). Another town of the same name had been in existence in Cape May County since the late 1690s and may account for the brief period of time when Goshen was used.

In 1834 the town had a saw mill and a grist mill (The grist mill was in operation until 1915, while the Allen saw and fulling mill operated until it burned in 1928), one tavern (Cassville Hotel/Whitney's Tavern, erected by 1830 on Cassville-VanHiseville Road, still standing); 2 general stores, 10 to 12 residences and the Methodist meeting house. Depending on the source consulted, the final name change occurred in 1837 (US Post Office), 1844 when Jackson Township was created or 1850 when Ocean County was created. Of note is that the Post Office used Cassville (1837 - 1960) and Downsville (1848 - 55) at the same time. In any event, the change occurred during the same period that Jackson Township was created and both were done less to honor individuals than to identify the political leanings of the inhabitants of the area, at least the influential ones. That said the name honors BRIGADIER GENERAL LEWIS CASS (1782 - 1866) whose accomplishments include: veteran of War of 1812, Secretary of War (1831 - 36) under PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON, French ambassador (1836 - 42), U.S. Senator from Michigan (1845 - 48, 1849 - 57), Democratic nominee for the president (1848), and Secretary of State (1857 - 60) under PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN.

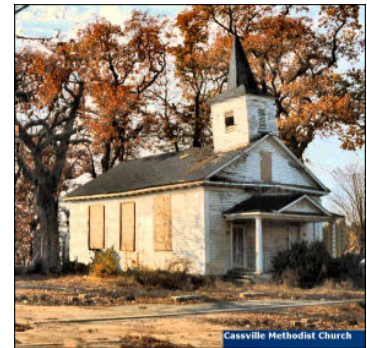
The Cassville Methodist Church was built in 1839 The Cassville Methodist church was organized in the early 1840's and erected its first log church in 1844. At one time the church had six, large, pictorial, stained glass windows lining the nave supposedly designed by Louis Comfort Tiffany (1848 - 1923) according to the Jackson Historical Society. These would have been a later addition, after 1885 and would be grossly out-

of-character for the usually sedate

Methodists! The congregation was active until 1979 but by the end of the 20th century, the building had been torn down; the Tiffany windows are ??? The churchyard adjacent to the Church has been in use since the early 1700s and is the final resting place of our 2nd-great-grandmother, SARAH PERRINE, can be

found lying between 2 husbands: RICHARD I. FRANCIS, JR. (died 1878) and WILLIAM H. PARKER (died 1901). The latter one is our 2nd-great-grandfather. The whereabouts of her 3rd husband, JOHN ASAY, is not known.

The anti-scurvy effects of the cranberry pushed John "Peg Leg" Webb, a retired seaman turned local schoolteacher, to develop the cranberry bog in the 1840s. Small wonder that the cranberry giant, OceanSpray, got its start in this part of the state. At peak production after the Civil War, more than 200 cranberry bogs were in production.



Cassville has been quite stable for almost 2 centuries – the description of 1834 remains relatively unchanged and the population has hovered around 200 all this time. Since 1911 the swamp *blue-* has slowly edged out *cran-* as the *berry-of-choice*.

IMLAY'S MILLS – JACKSON MILLS – JACKSONVILLE – JACKSON

The oft-repeated story that the town's name was changed in 1844 is wrong. Gordon's Gazetteer from 1834 gives Jacksonville as the name and the Post Office designated Jackson's Mills as a General Delivery town between 1837 and 1907. Imlay's Mills had been used earlier and was undoubtedly from was one of the numerous Imlay clan; which one has yet to be discovered. Then, "officially," that honor passed from mill owner to President when it was decided to honor PRESIDENT JACKSON in 1844. The business-end of the town's name was unchanged – Jackson Mills (it appears incorrectly as Jacksons Mills on an 1872 map – that would indicate possession and the former President did not have a mill where Six Flags now stands). It is not known how long the mill remained open but there was a grist mill and saw mill operating in 1834 and the town's name is given as Jacksonville. At this time there were 2 stores, 7 dwellings and a Presbyterian church. A Methodist Church was organized here in the 1860s but it did not last long. Both Jackson Mills and Jacksonville were used for a number of years but Jacksonville may have fell out of favor as there are two other towns with this name, one in Burlington County and another in Hunterdon County. This may be why the name was shortened to Jackson. Just north of the town was a large quantity of iron (bog) ore as well as copper which were mined many years before 1834.

IRISH MILLS – VANHISEVILLE

A wild guess... there was an Irish Mill here early on, right? The highest grade flax are spun in “Irish mills” for the manufacture of finely woven white linens called *cambrics* and *lawns* (not the grass kind but lightweight, sheer cloth used in dresses, lingerie, curtains, infants clothing and handkerchiefs). VanHiseville was in use by 1851 as the town became a dedicated Post Office in that year, remaining as such until 1958. Isaac VanHise was the progenitor of that surname in the area and the town may be named after him. In 1939 this hamlet boas

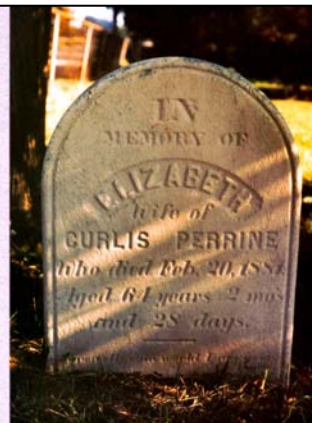


CORLIS PERRINE and his wife ELIZABETH THOMAS (our 3rd-great-grandparents) bought a 50-acre farm here in 1850. The farm was on the southeast corner of the intersection of VanHiseville - Lakewood Road (Route 527/528) and VanHiseville - Bennetts Mills Road (Route 636) – and we drove past it many times on our way to the Jersey shore.

HOLMANSVILLE

Robert Holman was the first of this name to actually settle in the area though Samuel Holman of the Rhode Island Monmouth Association in Newport was one of the original 24 patentees of Monmouth. The hamlet is undoubtedly named after Robert or a descendant. In 1939 the population was 98.

Our 5th-great-grandparents, DANIEL PERRINE and his wife SARAH HOLMAN had their farm in Holmansville over the last half of the 18th century. This DANIEL was the son of DANIEL PERRIN (without the final -e) and he had a son named DANIEL PERRINE. This DANIEL is correctly referred to as being the senior since his last name differs from his fathers, however in the available records he is often styled "Jr." SARAH'S family owned large amounts of land here and it is from this family the town gets its name. A section of their farm containing almost 11,000 square feet (about ¼ acre) was set off for a family burying ground in the late-1700s or early-1800s. Opposite the graveyard is a church building which has housed at least three separate congregations over the years: the



earliest dated congregation, and the one that is incorrectly assumed to be the owner of the cemetery, was Holmansville Presbyterian Church, organized 1847.

However, it has been reported that the Mormons used the building before it was Presbyterian. Mormonism was strong in this area from 1837 and Joseph Smith is said to have been a regular preacher in these parts until the mid to late 1840s. The building was also used by the Holmansville Methodist Church beginning in 1869. Ironically, it became the Holmansville Mormon Stake at a later date (unless this refers to the earlier use by this religion) and is now Faith Bible Church. Holmanville Cemetery is owned by a cemetery association with maintenance being provided by Faith Bible Church. It is not known if this is a formal arrangement or not. In the mid-1980s there were many small, brown fieldstones interspersed among the regular grave markers. Most only had initials and a year chiseled on them. Since that time the fieldstones have been removed from the graves they marked and piled in the

southeast corner of the cemetery, including those for DANIEL and SARAH. A descendant obtained permission to remove these stones and he did take one, if not both, of the stones. He removed them to his residence in Hamilton Township, but their current location is unknown as he died a few years ago. DANIEL'S son CORLIS PERRINE and his wife ELIZABETH THOMAS area also interred in the Perrine Family Burial Ground.

PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP

↑

New Egypt, old Timmins' Mill, still retains some of the quaintness of Colonial times. The first Mormon sermon in Ocean County was preached at New Egypt, and Joseph Smith himself is said to have visited the village.

would be hauled by cart from the surrounding towns (Irish Mills, Goshen, Prospertown, Bucksburg, Squankum, Arneytown, Shelltown and Blue Bell) to be ground into flour at his mill, located on Crosswicks Creek as it tumbled out of the lake.

About a half mile north of Kimmons' Mill was the Stony Ford Brook. It was dammed with Willow Lake, just off of North Main Street, being the result. There was another mill operating there and the town that grew around it was first named Newport, possibly a reference to the original patentees of Rhode Island. There existed at the time another town of the same name about 15 miles north and west



Lake at New Egypt

which may have precipitated a name change to Snuff Mill. That name indicates that the milled product may have been tobacco as that is the term used to describe such enterprises. When the dam burst is not known but both it and Willow Lake were gone for good, probably before the 20th century came along.

KIMMONS was particularly well-stocked during a couple years of crop failure and people came to him from miles around for seed and grain. The similarities to the biblical story of JOSEPH and his interpretation of the Egyptian Pharoah's dreams were recognized and the area was informally called "Egypt." During the Revolutionary War GEORGE WASHINGTON is alleged to have said that his Secretary had "been to Egypt and had gotten corn there" as his way of saying the flour had been purchased from KIMMONS.

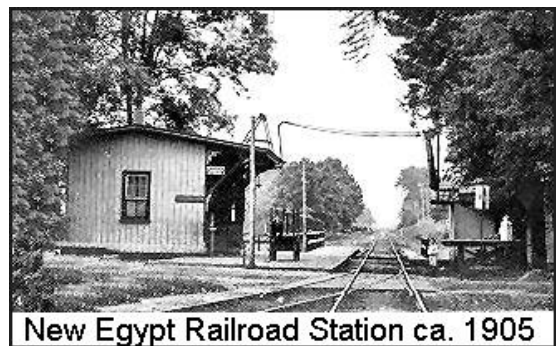
Kimmons' Mills may have been corrupted over time to Timmins' Mills or COWPERTHWAITHE may have sold to a TIMMINS or the source consulted was in error altogether and no such place name ever existed; either way Kimmons' Mills may have been called Timmins' Mills at some point. As more grist mills opened, for instance at Black's Mills, Recklesstown, Walnford, Cookstown, Hornerstown, Collier's Mills, Bennett's Mills, Jacksons Mills and Francis Mills, the one-time monopoly of Kimmons' Mill was lost.

As Kimmons' Mill and Snuff Mill grew, they eventually met where Main Street curves to the northeast becoming North Main Street. In fact Snuff Mill Road can be found about a half mile directly north of the town. The two mill towns now meeting along Main Street adopted a singular identity and if the tale above is true, used WASHINGTON'S comment to provide their new name: Egypt. The "New" was added a few years later, but exactly when these changes occurred is not clear. By 1830 it was called New Egypt so it is safe to say the change occurred between 1780 and 1820 and not in 1845 as told by some writers.

The nearby town of Cassville had been named Goshen as mentioned. Goshen, a town along the Nile, was in Egypt so the theme for naming “bread-basket” towns was maintained. It is somewhat ironic that Goshen did NOT become New Egypt but by the time of Goshen’s change of name New Egypt had already been claimed. Since “Egypt” was already taken, “Goshen” was a good second choice. By 1834 the fame of New Egypt’s corn flour industry had been eclipsed by others.

After several changes in ownership and divisions of tracts, MORRIS E. LAMB became the major landholder in the area. He built a dam over Crosswicks Creek, or perhaps enlarged the one KIMMONS built to operate his mill, making Mill Pond large enough for recreational activities. He envisioned New Egypt becoming a resort town. LAMB persuaded the townspeople to change the name to Oakford in 1869; a change-of-heart the following year changed it back. Perhaps a nod of gratitude was warranted which was fulfilled when Mill Pond became Oakford Lake.

As a resort town, New Egypt reached its peak around the turn of the last century when it boasted 25 hotels & boardinghouses, 2 jewelry stores, 18 basket factories, 5 bakeries & confectionery shops. Oakford Lake hosted many of the vacationers and the annual Lake Carnival held in summer became a spectacular event drawing large crowds. The lake also provided for hours of boating, fishing and swimming as well as having several dance pavilions with live bands on its shores. Centrally located, many a businessman vacationed with the family here during the summer months and commuted by train to Philadelphia (about an hour) or New York (about 1 ½ hours). A far cry of the sleepy, little town we know now.



After its heyday, the town petered out as the lake amusements were passed over in favor of the shore and the once-important Pemberton-Hightstown Railroad, later the Union Transportation Company, with headquarters in New Egypt deteriorated and reduced its 25-mile line. It finally stopped running in the 1970s. 1939 population 500.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: The golden plates that were the basis for the Book of Mormon had been revealed to Joseph Smith in Palmyra, New York in 1827 and 3 years later New Jersey became a place of recruitment activity by the Mormons, for converts. Hornerstown, New Egypt, Toms River and Forked River were particular favorites of, at first, Joseph Smith (1805 – 1844) and Brigham Young (1801 – 1877), then later, Benjamin Winchester (1817 – 1901) and Sam Brannan (1819 – 1889) both early church leaders and both eventual ex-Mormons. In 1844 Brannan preached in Toms River looking for passengers for the ship *Brooklyn* he was chartering to set sail for San Francisco in the hopes of establishing the Mormon Kingdom of God; the *U.S.S. Portsmouth* beat them by 3 weeks and Yerba Buena became San Francisco and California became the 31st state. The Mormons utilized a Holmansville church prior to it becoming a Presbyterian church. Joseph Smith supposedly held people in New Egypt spellbound with his oratory under the Buttonwood tree on Crosswicks Creek in 1840. That tree still stands at 40 Main Street in downtown New Egypt. By the mid-1840s, with Smith’s revelations on polygamy plus his assassination, the sway of Mormonism began to fade.

+++++

decided it needed a new church and the present site in New Egypt was obtained. Whether the current edifice was a new structure or was the same building, being moved from Hornerstown, is unclear. Father Peter Jachette, the Franciscan that administered to the flock, refers to “the New Church in New Egypt” while local residents recall the names of the people who helped to move the structure from Hornerstown to New Egypt. From the information available, it seems the structure in use now was originally located in Hornerstown and moved to the present site. Supposedly, in addition to the move, the structure was enlarged by adding approximately 15’ in length. Removing the wall containing the beautiful stained-glass window, extending the floor, and reconstructing the wall had the unpleasant, and perhaps unplanned, consequence of misplacing the Assumption window. What happened to this supposedly beautiful window is not known. The MURPHY family was deeply involved with this church and the names of several relatives appear in the stained-glass windows as well as in the adjacent cemetery. On 15 November 1874, the Church of the Assumption was blessed by Bishop Corrigan. Three years later the parish was incorporated. In 1879 the parish became a mission of Saint John’s Church in Allentown, leaving the Franciscan Mission Fathers. The Church became a separate and independent parish in the summer of 1947.



COHANSEY AND FENWICK'S COLONY

Most of the first settlers were Quakers like FENWICK, and they settled in his Colony covering the southwest part of New Jersey. They prospered and opened schools for education. When the county system was instituted to replace the cumbersome Tenths, Fenwick's Colony plus a large tract to the east of the Colony became incorporated into Salem County which included today's Cumberland County. Cumberland County was set off in 1748 and was named after the English Duke of Cumberland.

††††††††††††††††††††††††

65

JOHN FENWICK had increased this well-known toleration after his 1673 purchase in West Jersey. The Cohansey Baptist Church was organized in 1683; its' founding members, all possessing English surnames, included 5 SHEPHERD brothers (at that time spelled SHEPPARD): DAVID, JOHN, JAMES, JOB and THOMAS, who is our 7th great-grandfather. The mother-church flourished for well over a hundred years and on 31 March 1838, its' pastor sent a letter and a hymn-book to REVEREND HENRY SMALLEY, Pastor of the daughter-church, inquiring on the growth and progress of the offspring. Some time after 1838, the Cloghkeating mother-church ceased to exist, for reasons not yet discovered.

A brief church history written by the REVEREND ROBERT KELSEY, pastor of the Cohansey Baptist Church and sent to MORGAN EDWARDS, a Baptist historian from the late 18th century makes specific mention of our Shepherd ancestors:

About the year 1683 some Baptists from the County of Tipperary in Ireland settled in the neighborhood of Cohansey; particularly DAVID SHEPPARD, THOMAS ABBOTT, WILLIAM BUTTON, etc. Those names are all English names and their parents were probably among the large number of English Protestants who settled in Ireland after the subjugation by the parliamentary forces under CROMWELL in 1651.

... [T]here is specific proof as to some of these settlers being Baptists. DAVID SHEPPARD had brothers, JOHN, THOMAS and JAMES who came with him and also settled in Back Neck. JOHN'S and THOMAS'S children and grandchildren were nearly all members of this church, and THOMAS himself in 1712 was a delegate from this church to the Philadelphia Association.

The congregation worships in the 4th building to serve this community. Pictured below, it was built in 1801 and is located in Roadstown in Cumberland County, about 4 miles west of Bridgeton (Cohansey).



The best, as always, has been saved for last!



MERCER COUNTY

FAMILY NAMES: KUTARNIA, MATELENA, PARKER, SMITH AND SOUTHARD

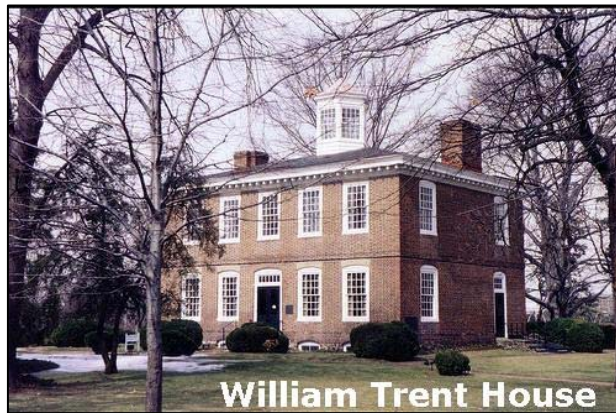
The county is a relative newcomer on the scene of New Jersey history, being formed in February 1838 and named after General Hugh Mercer (1726 – 1777) of Revolutionary War fame who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Princeton on the 3rd of January in 1777. The wounded Mercer, refusing to leave the field of battle after being impaled by bayonets 7 times, was placed on the trunk of a fallen white oak tree before being removed to the makeshift hospital where Declaration of Independence signor Benjamin Rush attended his wounds unsuccessfully for 9 days. That oak became known as the Mercer Oak and is a prominent feature of the Seal of Mercer County.



The County was created from portions of three counties and contained, in its original form, the Townships of East and West Windsor which came from Middlesex County; Nottingham (which became Nottingham and Hamilton four years later) from Burlington County; Lawrence (Maidenhead) and Ewing (the remnant of the former Trenton Township) Townships plus the City of Trenton from Hunterdon County.



TRENT HOUSE. Trent also laid out plans for a triangle-shaped village with the ‘point’ at the north end of town and the base fronting the river. Very small in size, Trent’s Town was bordered by King and Queen Streets, which we know as Warren and Broad Streets respectively. At the ‘point’ these



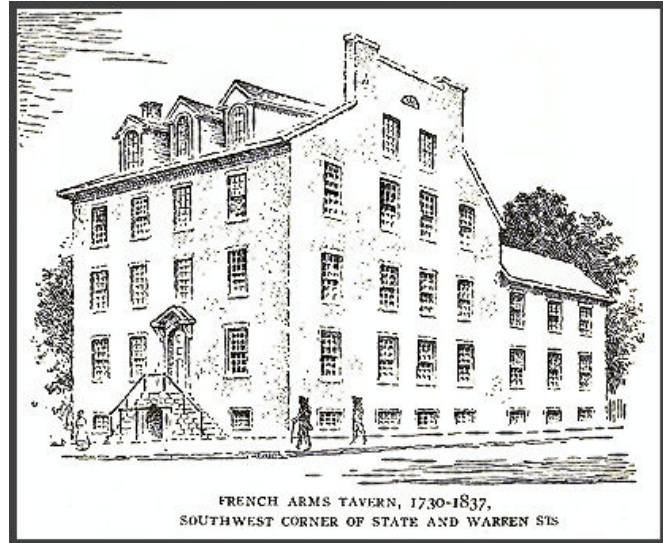
two main streets met with Pennington, Brunswick and Lawrenceville Roads. The ‘point’ is now the site of the Battle Monument. By 1720 the still small town that we know as TRENTON was being called **TRENT’S TOWN**. It was TRENT who renamed *YE FFALLES* as **TRENTON** before donating the land to HUNTERDON COUNTY and not the inhabitants who did so “as a gesture of gratitude” as is often found. In 1723 Trent returned to public service becoming the Speaker of the Assembly for New Jersey. He died on Christmas Day in 1724 at *Bloomsbury Court*.

KING GEORGE II issued a Royal Charter for the “Borough and Town of Trenton” in 1726, appointing THOMAS CADWALLADER, Esquire as chief burgess with JOSEPH DECOU numbered among the other dozen burgesses. The “Old Barracks” were built in 1758 during the French and Indian War (1754 – 1763) and first occupied by a regiment of Scottish Highlanders! The war was fought between France, Spain, and New France with their indigenous allies, the Algonquin, Lenape, Wyandot, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Shawnee and Mi’kmaq tribes opposing Great Britain, British America and the allied Iroquois Confederacy. Note that the local natives, the Lenape, fought *against* the Brits. The Old Barracks is the sole survivor of the line of similar fortifications that ran the length of the British-occupied Eastern seaboard.

Much is readily available on the Revolutionary Battle of Trenton so I only include the following item which I had never heard before. WASHINGTON’S plan was for the American forces to effect crossing of the Delaware River at three places, and then to converge on the Hessian outpost at Trenton and other outlying British posts. Of the three, the only one that succeeded was the one at McConkey’s Ferry in Upper Makefield, which WASHINGTON himself commanded (and which we know, appropriately, as Washington’s Crossing). A contingent led by GENERAL JAMES EWING, which was to cross just below Trenton, failed because of the ice and the weather, as did another headed by COLONEL JOHN CADWALLADER near Bristol.

In its first quest for a capital under the Articles of Confederation, the young nation turned its eyes towards Trenton in the 1780s. In 1783 New Jersey’s congressional delegates proposed that the city be made the capital of the confederation after the problems with epidemics that plagued the first congresses in Philadelphia. Southern opposition resulted in the decision to have the capital alternate between Trenton and Annapolis, Maryland. Congress met in Annapolis and Princeton in 1783 and Annapolis and Trenton in 1784. On 1 November 1784 the national Congress, then of the Confederation of United States of America, met for fifty-four days in Trenton, until 24 December. The French Arms Tavern on the southwest corner of Second and King Streets, or State and Warren as we know them now, served as the nation’s capital with meetings held in the 43 by 20 foot “Long Room” on the main floor. After this one session, Congress had second thoughts and voted to move to New York City for the better accommodations (without much opposition from Southerners) where it remained until the Confederacy ended in 1789.

Another search for a permanent capital coincided with the creation of the Federation of the United States created in 1789 under the United States Constitution. Amid heated debates and back room deals, the *Compromise of 1790* passes and Trenton, New Jersey misses becoming the nation's new capital by a single vote! The *Compromise* was a national capital located in the southern slave states in exchange for the southern votes needed for the federal government to assume the war debts of the individual states. How Trenton figured in this is anybody's guess; especially since it was just five years after Congress fled due to the absence of suitable facilities. Federal City Road is one



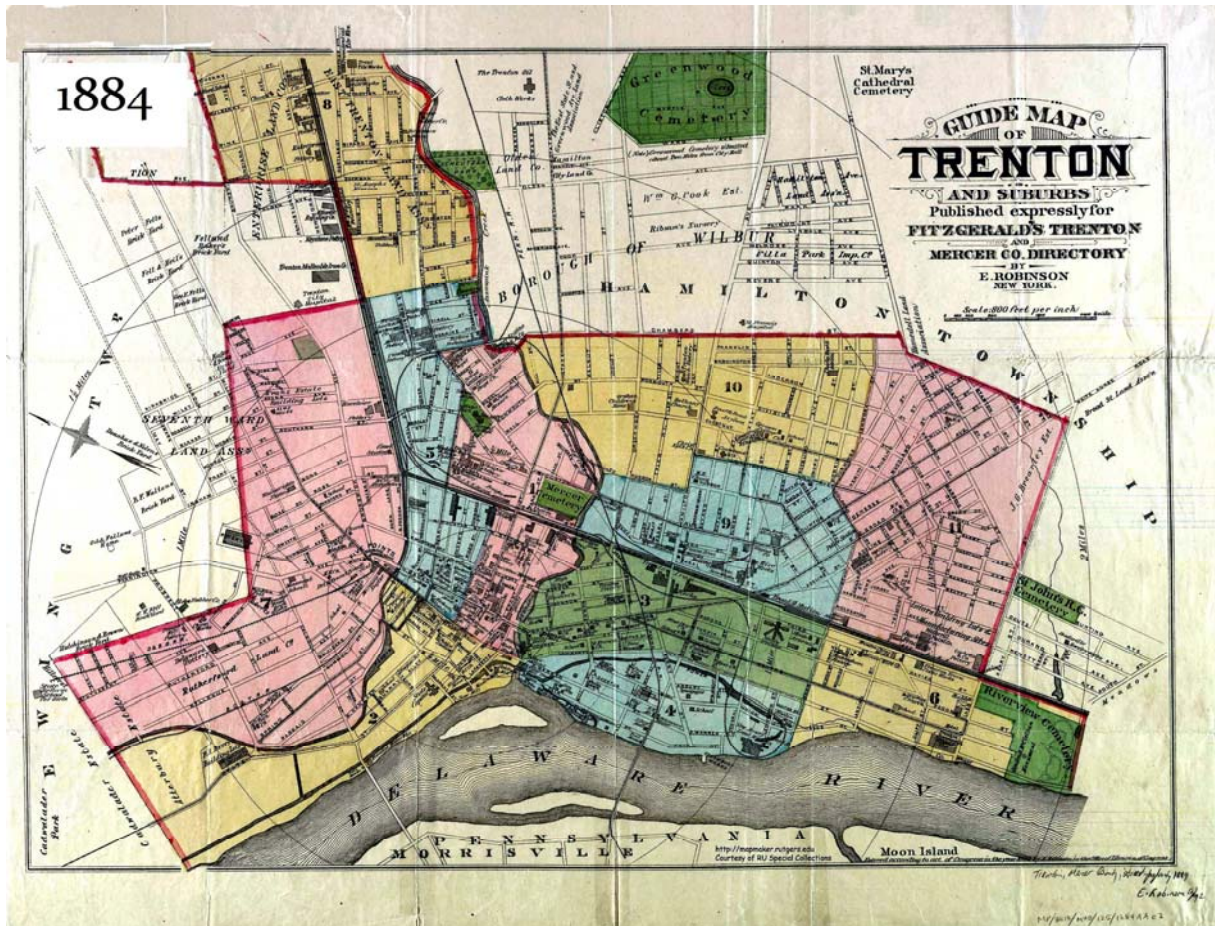
lasting reminder of Trenton's brief time as the federal capital. A consolation prize went to the city later in the year – Trenton was named the state capital on 12 November 1790. Residents on both sides of the Assunpink, the land then being in Hunterdon & Burlington Counties, petitioned the state legislature for a town charter but failed because of the two-county thing (made ironic when one considers that it was only in two counties because the legislature made it that way in 1714); when the Hunterdon side decided to go it alone, they were successful. After being the national capital (54 days) and state capital (2 years), the City of Trenton was (finally) legally chartered on 13 November 1792. The city took a large bite out of the township of the same name; the remains of Trenton Township became Ewing Township in 1834. Besides Trenton, there was a second town in Trenton Township: *Birmingham* was located five miles northwest of the city. During the summer of 1793, Trenton once again became the young nation's capital (not of choice but of necessity as the current capital of Philadelphia had to be evacuated due to a yellow fever epidemic there).

The island at which many summer days were passed swinging from the “monkey rope” was created at the end of the 17th century when a “great rupture” of land occurred from the Crewcorne (now Morrisville) side of the river. The land, “torn asunder” from Falls Township, was left to float in the middle of the Delaware ever since.

Remember, before the formation of Mercer County in 1838, everything south of Assunpink Creek was the part of Burlington County named Nottingham Township; this Township was originally part of the “Yorkshire Tenth” in West Jersey. North of the creek was Hunterdon County with the odd-sounding result being the first municipal building in Mercer County (Trenton) was the *Hunterdon* County Court House which was built in 1719 and used until 1780. With the 1714 creation of Hunterdon it seems that the area of Trenton was within Hopewell Township at first, then South Hopewell Township before Trenton Township was created in 1719. Before 1714 the area was all in Burlington County.

South of Assunpink Creek was the Borough of South Trenton, located in the now-defunct Nottingham Township. Nottingham was divided into two unequal parts in 1842 – the lion's share became Hamilton Township. The whole of the remaining small section, besides retaining the Nottingham name, became the Borough of South Trenton. The merging of three separate, small communities – Lambertson, Mill Hill and Bloomsbury – created the Borough. Two of those remain familiar to residents, but Bloomsbury is all-but-gone. In 1834 Bloomsbury's population was about 900; a bridge crossed the Delaware there and there were many steamboat landings and wharves.

Trenton's description depends on points-of-reference – natural boundaries such as rivers and creeks litter early descriptions, then “name” descriptions wherein a borough of such-n-such is added to the city, ward numbers followed and are continued today because the city council members are elected by ward and by directional “wards” as well. The starting point is the city-center, the intersection of State and Broad Streets. Broad Street was named as such in 1889 because, according to some, it was broad; using the same logic, why not call it Street Street ‘cause it is a street after all! Quite possibly the real reason was that was the name of the road once over the Assunpink into Hamilton Township. Before it was Broad, it was Greene and before that it was Queen and York before that (in colonial times; as well King became Warren, Second became State, Third became Hanover, and Fourth became Academy). The natural boundaries include the Delaware



River and Assunpink Creek while the Delaware & Raritan Canal, completed in 1834, provides the main man-made border. The 44-mile main Canal runs the same east-to-west course that the Creek does through Mercer County, but is roughly three-quarters of a mile to the north. The Canal connects the Delaware River (at Bordentown) with the Raritan River (at New Brunswick) while its 22-mile “feeder” canal connects with the Delaware north of the city. The canal joins its feeder close to the Five Points area, a block from the Battle Monument. (This is where GRANDPOP MATELENA spent his youth as his parents ran their Italian market at 421 Princeton Avenue). The feeder runs on a north-south axis heading north behind State Street and along the river past Cadwalader Park and crossing the Assunpink, through South Trenton into Hamilton (along White City Lake) and joining the river in Bordentown. We wandered along the over-grown tow-paths as kids, coming across the odd half-sunken and long-abandoned barge and having a try at hopping aboard the passing trains.

In 1850 the city expanded - south of the creek to Cass Street and east from the River to the Canal taking the Mill Hill area and much of the Lamberton portion of South Trenton Borough. The remnant of Lamberton continued south from Cass Street to Lalor Street along the river. Six years later the City annexed the rest of Lamberton and Nottingham Township was consigned to history.

The section of the City known as East Trenton or East Ward was part of the City from 1792 to 1844 and again after 1888. This area was annexed by Lawrence Township in 1844 where it remained for almost four decades. It became the independent, and short-lived, Millham Township in 1882 which was reunited with the City in 1888 as was the Chambersburg section of Hamilton. The southern border moved from Cass to Lalor Street, except for the small protrusion of City land that encompasses Riverview Cemetery on the south side of Lalor between the Canal and the River. Chambers Street divided Trenton to the west from Wilbur Borough in Hamilton (including Saint Francis Hospital, established 1874) to the east. The Borough achieved some notoriety as it was the home of the owner of "Mister Ed the talking horse." The Borough of Wilbur was annexed by the City in 1898 (Good thing this was done, otherwise Trenton High would have been in Hamilton Township!) and one other small section of Hamilton was annexed by the City in 1900.

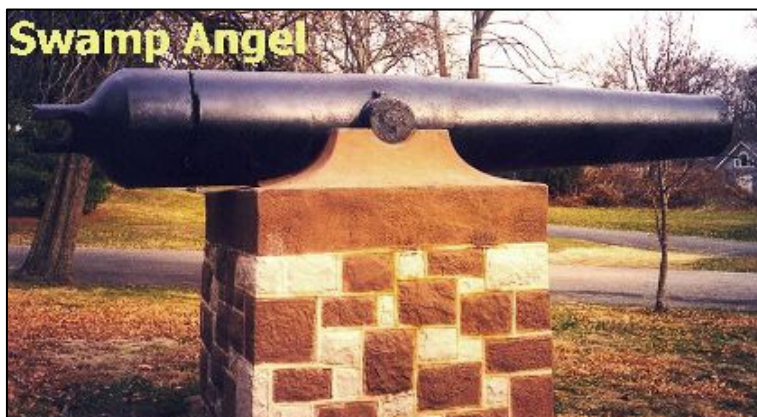
The City, in terms of directions: **East Ward** has been mentioned already; what would be called **South Ward** is actually known to this day as South Trenton; **West Ward** encompasses the Cadwalader Park area; **North Ward** starts at the Battle Monument (which I always thought of as being downtown) heading north to Olden Avenue along Brunswick Avenue. Italian-American communities were established at both extremes of North Ward, Mom was born at the northern end (Spruce Street) while her Dad grew up at the southern end (Battle Monument).

The Swamp Angel

In the summer of 1863, Fort Sumter continued to protect Charleston, South Carolina. It was hoped that Union forces could force the surrender of both the city and the forts in the harbor by threatening to shell the city. A battery was built some 4.5 miles from town and received its gun on the 17th of August. The 8-inch-diameter bore and 11-foot bore depth allowed the cannon, weighing over 8 tons, to fire a 200-pound cannon ball into the heart of the city! If the threat of shelling did not bring about surrender, then real shelling would be employed.

The Confederate forces did not respond to the threat and in the still of the early morning hours of August 22nd, the cannon roared to life; its target – Saint Michael's Episcopal Church – sustained the impact just after 1:30 am. Before day break, another 15 shot would terrify residents. The hoped-for surrender did not come during the following day so the cannon roared to life once again after the sun set, regularly lobbing 200-pound cannon balls into the city. That night, as the 20th shot was off, the barrel burst. The Swamp Angel had a major impact, but not of the South – the Confederates did not yield; the city did not surrender – the impact was felt by automobile drivers on Perry Street in Trenton!

After 36 shots, the cracked Swamp Angel was scrapped. It was rescued by the City of Trenton. The quiet cannon stood guard, fouling traffic no doubt, *in the middle of Perry Street for a number of years(!)* before being moved to its more familiar and rustic location in Cadwalader Park where scores of Greater Trenton's youth have climbed over the once-threatening angel for decades. *(whose brilliant idea was this?)*



FOOD IS BIG IN TRENTON AND NOT ONLY WITHIN THE SMITH FAMILY

- **TOMATO PIES** have been on Trenton menus since the 1910's, including Joe's Tomato Pies (defunct) and Papa's Tomato Pies, in "the 'burg" (Chambersburg). The most famous (and nationally rated) tomato pies are at **DELORENZO'S**. "Phil" Pratico of Chambersburg said he made a **"MISSTATEMENT OF FACT"** when he claimed he coined the phrase in the 1940s!!!
- **PORK ROLL** born 1856 (Trenton) to JOHN TAYLOR (1836 – 1909), NJ politician & Trentonian of peculiar epicurean skills!



TRENTON'S LESS-THAN-CREATIVELY-NAMED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Remember them? Junior 1, Junior 4, etc....



Trenton **Junior** High School Number 1

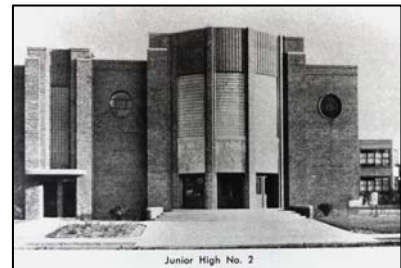
Opened 1916

On Princeton Avenue, near Southard Street

Trenton **Junior** High School Number 2. "Opened" 1917.



Arguably the most architecturally significant of Trenton's schools, it was built in 1908 on Tyler & Chestnut Streets. First named the Carroll Robbins School. Upon opening it was joined by the Hewitt Teacher's School which moved from an unsatisfactory campus; operated until 1917.



Junior 2 became the 2nd (obviously) Junior High when its location, next to the high school, was deemed optimal for such a school. It was dedicated in 1917. By 1926 Junior 2's student population consisted of the 11th & 12th grade overflow from next door and elementary grades only! Trenton Junior High School Number 2 had elementary and high school students, but NO junior high school students!

Junior 3 opened in 1924 and 2 years later, the whole of the 10th grade was crammed in!



< **Junior 4** "Dad's school"

Opened 1926
Dayton Street

(A **Junior 5** opened as well, but a planned one next to the 'new' high school never did)

TRENTON CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



The school our parents attended and graduated from was the third high school to bear this name.

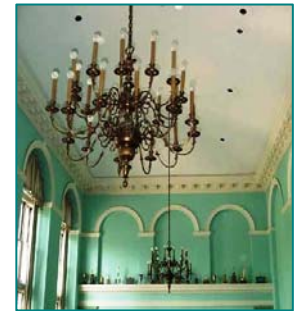
The *first* Trenton Central High School opened October 1874. Designed for 304 students, it had 296 in its first year. It was located on Mercer Street near the intersection with Market Street, just two blocks distant from the very familiar Mercer County Courthouse on South Broad Street. This was the high school until 1901 after which it became the William McKinley Elementary School.



The *second* Trenton Central High School opened at Hamilton Avenue and Chestnut Street, it was dedicated 8 April 1901. The high school reached full-capacity in just 4 years and by the mid-1920s only had room for a part of the 11th & 12th graders, the rest went to "Junior 2" next door; 10th graders went to "Junior 3"! Its life was *stretched* to 3 decades by the time it closed in 1932 (being over-capacity since 1905!).



The *third* Trenton Central High School opened in 1933 at Chambers Street and Hamilton Avenue. Located on the former 36-acre Chambers Farm bought by the City in 1922, the site was



originally planned to hold another junior high school as well. Our parents graduated from here (1942 and 1947) while we learned tennis there and, for some reason, picked the dandelion leaves for salads there (those on our lawn were weeds). The school was a national sensation when it opened, having **4** gymnasiums, **5** libraries, a **1500-seat auditorium with Lenox cup chandeliers**, and even a **fully-furnished 2-room apartment for a hands-on approach to home economics!** The school fell far, being called **AMERICA'S WORST HIGH SCHOOL** in the 1980s.



As a testament to the dedication and quality of Trenton's teachers: in 1992, then-VP DAN

QUAYLE "misspelled" potato at a Trenton spelling bee. **NOT!** He had it right; *the teachers' panel spelled it wrong!!* But is that surprising given Trenton's inability to put junior HS students in the junior high schools?





Can you guess correctly?

Match the names below with the pictures.



1. MARGARET R. SMITH, THS Class of '35
Leaders Corps: '33, '34, '35
Commerce Club: '35
Speedball: '34
Basketball: '34
Home Room president: '33
2. MARIE MATELENA, THS Class of '44
3. KATHRYN SMITH, THS Class of '42
4. ALBERTA J. MATELENA, THS Class of '47
"Peaches"
Cheerleading Squad: '46, '47
5. HELEN SMITH, THS Class of '31
"Smitty"
"The Female Champion Pugilist"
Hockey: '29, '30
Basketball: '30, '31
6. VALENTINE W. SMITH, THS Class of '42
Academic Clinician
Hall Patrol
Historical Society
Service Corps
7. MARY T. MISLAN, THS Class of '32
"May"
"In every rank, great or small
'Tis industry supports us all."
Chairman, Commerce Club: '31, '32
National Honor Society: "Continuing"
First Place, Advanced Bookkeeping: '32
"Hon. Med.": '31, '32
8. DOROTHY MATELENA, THS Class of '42



HAMILTON TOWNSHIP

As mentioned, Nottingham Township was split unevenly in 1842. The larger portion became Hamilton Township while the smaller portion retained the original name. (The original Nottingham Township is often called “Old Nottingham”) Its name honors ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1755 – 1804), but indirectly; the township took its name from Hamilton Square which was named in honor of the first United States Secretary of the Treasury. Originally settled by Quakers, one notable landmark that carries with it many memories was built in 1708 by an emigrant from Nottingham, England. This land owner bestowed on the township the name of the



English county he left behind: Nottingham. We know him far better by the name bestowed upon his house, the **WATSON HOUSE!** The house, overlooking both Spring Lake and Rowan Lake, is located in John A. Roebling Park and serves as headquarters of the *New Jersey State Society of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*. The house was built by ISAAC WATSON on his father's plantation of *Farnsfield* in Nottingham Township, Burlington County. WILLIAM WATSON was born at *Farnsfield*,

the family farm, on 30 September 1639 in Kirklington, Nottingham County to RICHARD and MARGARET WATSON. WILLIAM'S wife was named ANN and she had died by 1684. WILLIAM, his sons ISAAC, JOHN and WILLIAM, his daughter ELIZABETH and servants WILLIAM BLAIR and JOHN ABBOTT sailed from Bristol during May 1684 on the *Bristol Merchant* arriving in Philadelphia 8 weeks later. In the autumn the family moved up the Delaware to settle the new *Farnsfield* plantation. This plantation was 665 acres and by 1882 had been divided into the farms of DR. CHARLES ABBOTT (110 acres) named *Three Beeches*, MARGARET ABBOTT (180 acres), I.N. BURTON (100 acres), CALEB PITMAN (110 acres, site of Hamilton High School West) and ANDREW ROWAN (165 acres), the last of which included the 1708 **WATSON HOUSE**.

*Did the Vikings visit Trenton? Excavations done at the Abbott Farm known as "Three Beeches," revealed that both the Lenape Indians and the Vikings made smooth, hard surface slickstones and utilized them in a similar fashion in smoothing the skins of bear, deer, elk, beaver and muskrat. Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott (1843-1919), naturalist, archaeologist and writer, published a 20-page research paper on the topic: "The Stone Age in New Jersey," in 1875. Dr. Abbott received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1865 but, instead of practicing medicine, he became affiliated with the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, Massachusetts as the resident expert in local Indian archaeology. He published two outstanding volumes [*Primitive Industry or Illustrations of the Handiwork, in Stone, Bone and Clay, of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America* (1881) and *Archaeologia Nova Caesarea* (1907)] that secured for him the reputation as THE authority on the life and culture of ancient peoples of the Delaware Valley.*

WHITE HORSE was named for a tavern of the same name that served the stagecoach roads and **YARVILLE** was named after that town's first postmaster, JOHN YARD. And **BROAD STREET**, the stage road from Trenton to Yardville was, well, Broad Street – the name changed to Greene Street once you crossed the Assunpink Creek and entered the city.

Remember “**WELSH’S MANSION**” at the top of **WELSH’S HILL** (where we used to go sledding locally)? That house was built in 1797 and is the **ABBOTT-DECOU HOMESTEAD**. It was added to the *National Register of Historical Places* (#76001160) in 1976. Located at 58 Soloff Drive, the “DECOU” was PETER DECOU, a later tenant of the place. The “ABBOTT” was SAMUEL ABBOTT (1749 – 1828) and it is also known as the **SAMUEL & LUCY ABBOTT HOMESTEAD**. Just which DECOU gave their surname to **DECOU VILLAGE** I have yet to discover. (Never did find out just who **WELSH** was either).



Remember **BOW HILL MANSION** on Jeremiah Avenue (DeKlyn Lane) about a half-mile off Lalor Street? That’s also on the *National Register of Historical Places* (#73001111) being added in 1973. It also goes by the name **BARNT DEKLYN HOUSE** and the current structure was finished in 1787 by this French Huguenot refugee from Boston. The structure replaced an earlier one in which WILLIAM TRENT lived for a time; that building had 24 rooms on the ground floor! It was destroyed by fire in November 1785. In 1820 and 1821 DEKLYN rented the mansion to his good friend JOSEPH BONAPARTE who was

living at **POINTE BREEZE** in Bordentown. BONAPARTE wanted it for his American “wife” ANNETTE SAVAGE who was shunned by Philadelphia society; she fared no better in Trenton. Remember the rumored “secret passageway?” Well, the rumor is true – there is a hidden passage that allowed BONAPARTE to visit his mistress in secret, entering her bedroom through a hidden door. BARNT DEKLYN died in 1824 and the mansion passed to his daughter KITTY LALOR. After standing vacant for almost 50 years, Hamilton Township purchased it in 1949. Lacking funds for restoration the township sold the property to SIMON REDNOR and JOSEPH RAINEAR who, in turn, sold it to the *Ukranian American Society* in 1967. This section of Hamilton is called **DEUTZVILLE** after ADAM C. DEUTZ of Cologne, Germany, who bought 32 acres in 1859 and established a jewelry factory that he ran until 1873.

CHAMBERSBURG was part of Hamilton until the mid-1880s. Larger than today’s Chambersburg section, it ran east from the Canal to Chambers Street, between Cass Street and the Assunpink Creek. Across Chambers Street and circling around further east and north, ending (also) at the Assunpink Creek (near Greenwood Cemetery) was the little-recalled **BOROUGH OF WILBUR** (Oh, the talking-horse thing was a joke).

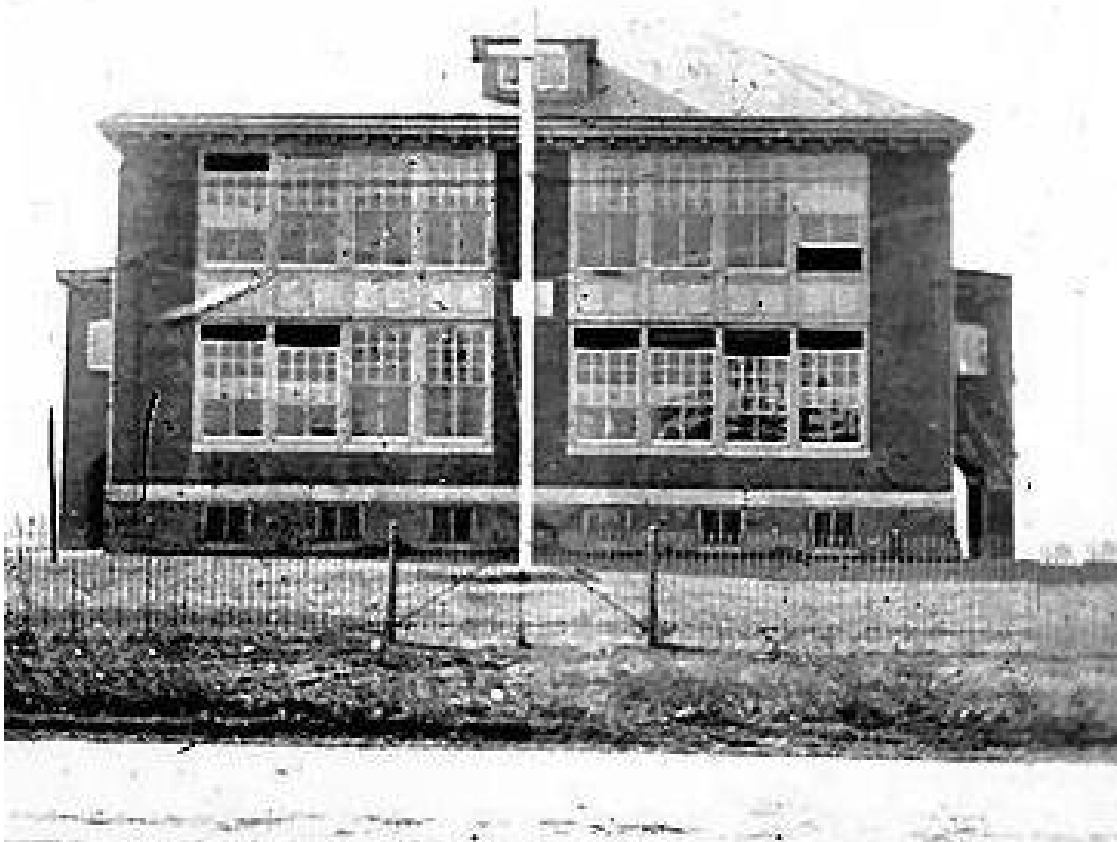
HAMILTON has had its share of fame:

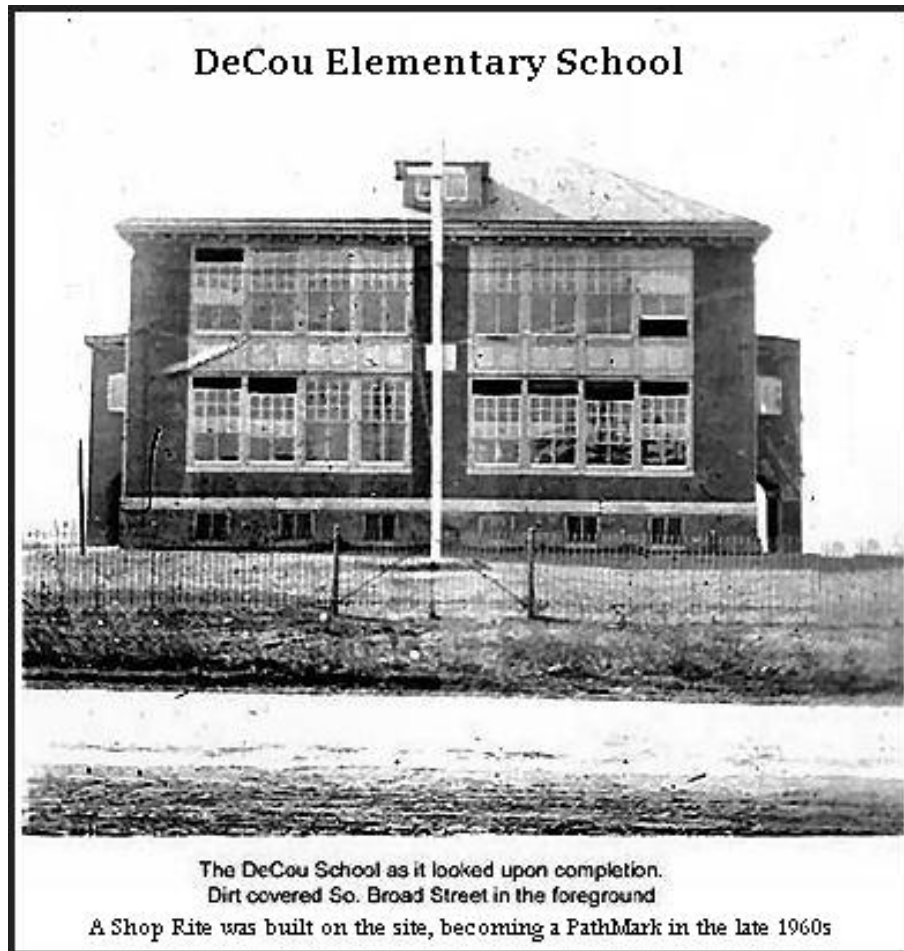
- **MEGAN’S LAW** was named after the 1994 kidnap, rape and murder of 7-year old Megan Kanka. Perpetrated by a violent sex offender who had only recently moved across the street from the Kanka family in Hamilton, Megan’s mother Maureen was a classmate of the author’s at Hamilton High School West.
- **AMERITHRAX**: The 2001 anthrax attacks through the mailing of 7 letters, all postmarked Trenton, but processed through the U.S. Postal Service’s facility in Hamilton Township caused 22 infections of which 5 people died. The letters were sent using the mailbox at 10

Nassau Street in Princeton. The FBI investigation concluded only last year that this was the work of one man: Dr. Bruce Ivins, a government researcher in the field of biodefense employed by the US Army at Fort Detrick, Maryland. In July 2008 the FBI informed Dr. Ivins of their intent to prosecute. Dr. Ivins responded by swallowing a bottle of Tylenol which destroyed his liver and killed the doctor 2 days later. Hamilton's postal facility was reopened in March 2005 after a \$65 million clean-up.

- **THE WHITE HORSE CIRCLE:** was 1 of 101 traffic circles built in New Jersey before World War II the rotary design was considered a safe and efficient way to handle traffic at complicated intersections. Significant enough to warrant an entry in the online resource Wikipedia.

Before turning the page,
can you name this building?





What the future may hold

We may want to look to Trenton for real estate investment opportunities. Rising sea levels due to global warming are projected to be about five feet. Such a rise would place Trenton right on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. Coastal properties have always fetched the highest prices for real estate the world over and with the inundation of not only the spectacular Jersey Shore but the overly-developed areas of Manhattan, Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., Trenton stands poised to reap the benefit of such a cataclysmic event.

Trenton stands alone among all cities of the United States for it has served as the capitol city at every level of government – it has been:

- 🚩 **COUNTY SEAT** of Mercer County since 1838,
- 🚩 **STATE CAPITOL** of New Jersey since 1790, and was the
- 🚩 **NATIONAL CAPITOL** of the United States, not once, but twice: 1790 and 1793.

It stands to be the Seaside Heights and the Washington, D.C. of the future. Of course, any such investment will be a long-term one, but one that will benefit our descendants. Perhaps the time of the **SMITH DIASPORA** is coming to an end; a return to our geographic roots may be called for; with careful planning we could lead the world yet-to-come – as **TITANS OF FINANCE** or even **THE RULING MONARCHS**.....

.....or not.

The Way We Were



By THOMAS L. GLOVER

THE TROLLEY COMES TO BROADWAY

August, 1898. The Trenton Passenger Railroad Company announced plans to extend its trolley service from the Trenton city limits to White Horse. This extension would enable the traction company to connect with the Monmouth Traction Company at White Horse, and Trentonians would have a direct route to Bordentown and points south. More importantly, the southward progress of the trolley would open up much of the area around the Broad Street Park land which was mostly farm and field.

The big land owners in the area were General Rusling,

efficiently laying out the land.

Unfortunately, Mr. Encke's map is not in my collection. However, from early written accounts, there were to be three main streets running from the Trenton area in a parallel line to White Horse.

The center street would be a continuation of Trenton's South Broad Street. My guess would be that the line was at the intersection of Liberty and Chambers Street. As one traversed out of the city limits of Trenton, one would encounter "Broadway". Encke laid Broadway out with a width of 100 feet from curb to curb. The two streets on either side

course with Broadway, was Eden Park Avenue; so-named because of its location. It ran along "The meadows"; that area of Hamilton Township wilderness where C.C. Abbott, and the Watson house were located. This street which has become familiar to area residents as Independence Avenue, was given its name due to the area around the creek which was known in those days as "Eden Park".

The original plat map had only six cross streets. Starting at the beginning of Eden Park Avenue was Rowan Street. Rowan Street is still the name by which the street is known. Proceeding toward White Horse, the other streets were Pitman, Abbott, De Cou, McGalliard, and Pierson. All the streets derived their names from the property owners whose land bordered the thoroughfares. Interestingly, Encke also chose Exton Avenue as a street name, but decided against it in order to avoid confusion with an Exton Street in Trenton. Hamilton Township ultimately did get an Exton Avenue, and also another McGalliard Avenue. Apparently John Exton's property was extensive enough to be in the area of Encke's development.

The original plan called for large corner lots which would be left for schools, churches, and other community assets. Hamilton High West ultimately took one of those corner lots which was part of the old Pitman Farm. I'm sure that we would see a large corner lot laid out on the corner of Pitman Avenue and Myrtle Street if we could get to see a copy of Encke's map; but alas, there is none to see.

But if you travel into the area today, you will see many of the original homes. The next time you are sitting at the traffic light at Broadway and Pitman Avenue, look around you at those big pine trees out there across from Buklad Funeral Home; now you know where they came from!



Andrew Rowan, Conrad Abbott, Peter De Cou, and the Willey and Parent families. The news that the trolley company would expand the line through to White Horse suddenly made real estate in the area very desirable. A South Broad Street real estate dealer by the name of Joseph Encke laid out a plat map of the 400 acre tract. It was well-received by the aforementioned land owners, and while all of them were not ready to sell, they unanimously approved of his concept of

were also laid out in this manner. It is unknown whether they were actually ever made to the width of 100 feet. What is known is that S. Broad Street apparently achieved the boulevard status, as witness the present thoroughfare. It is possible the other streets were originally wide, and in the course of development they were made more in line with their present widths. In any event, the original plan called for three parallel streets of 100 feet width each.

To the east of Broadway was a street which had its beginning at Chambers Street, and ran straight-as-an-arrow to White Horse Avenue. It was to be known as Myrtle Avenue. Today we know that street as South Clinton Avenue. To the west of Broadway, and again running in a parallel

The Story of the Little Trolley that Wasn't.

Interesting first attempt at developing the small area of Hamilton that we called home. When DeCou Village was developed it appears that the orientation of the streets described here was more-or-less followed. Eden Park is not a name I recall being applied to our little part of the township though.

White City Lake and the adjacent park of the same name are long gone. The lake, once called Rowan Lake, is now Spring Lake. I doubt there are any more lakeside, winter barbeques for the skaters either; I doubt there's even skaters!

Note our favorite florists ad to the far right.

Enforcing Our Sunday Laws

Enforcing Our Sunday Laws.

The people of Broad Street Park have set about enforcing our Sunday laws against sales of soda water, ice cream, cigars, etc., on the Sabbath. The complaints were made before Eugene S. Willey, Justice of the peace there, against Raphael Episcopo and Joseph Bonfield and the cases were tried last Tuesday afternoon. There were five complaints in each case, and they were both found guilty and fined \$2 for each sale. The evidence against them was for many more sales, but they were only fined for five sales each. They refused to pay their fine, and Justice Willey will have to issue warrants of distress for the fines and costs, and if he cannot get the money in this way, he is authorized by the statute to commit them to the common jail. The proceedings are under act against vice and immorality. There are other offenders out there, and it is proposed to proceed against all who do not close their places on Sunday. The law of New Jersey is very explicit against sales on Sunday, and it is hoped that others will take warning by these convictions.

YARDVILLE OFFICE

4500 S. BROAD STREET
Cor. Yardville-Hamilton Sq. Road

**NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
TO BETTER SERVE YOU**

ROMA SAVINGS

AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Telephone: 599-9301

TRENTON OFFICE
485 HAMILTON AVE.

MERCERVILLE OFFICE
500 RT. 33 & SHADY LANE

EWING OFFICE
73 WEST UPPER FERRY RD.



MAKRANCY'S Inc.
Greenhouses

Floral Shop • Garden Center

966 Kuser Road
Trenton, N.J. **587-2543**

Our Only Location

THE NEW JERSEY MAFIA

Background and Highlights

Until the mid-1800s, the southern portion of Italy, along with Sicily, was controlled by foreign governments – NAPOLEON BONAPARTE and the BOURBON Kings of France, the HAPSBURGS of Spain and Austria - each in turn saw fit to plunder the resources of this once advanced and cultured area. Naples exhibited the earliest signs of the Renaissance and it flourished there while other places would wait for decades to catch up. The first railroad was Neapolitan; the palace at Caserta was modeled after Versailles and revivals it in splendor. The plundering of the south's resources with no investment in the substructure led to the destruction of the very resources desired. Because of the neglect afforded Sicily and Caserta by the authorities in Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Rome and elsewhere, the population often had to resort to ingenious methods to get things done. Without the help of “friends” a town would not have a school, a hospital, even roads. Out of necessity was born the underground quasi-government that managed to secure the means for development for almost every thing – sewage systems, roads, hospitals – along with other businesses, such as “protection” from government investigations..... all for a fee.

On Sicily, the *Onorato Società* or “Honored Society” developed to meet the needs of the populace. The *Società* was a loose alliance, or *consorteria*, of clans or families, called *cosche*. The alliance was called the *Amico degli Amici* meaning “Friend of Ours.” The head of the family was the *capo*. The term *Mafia* was also used but its’ origins are uncertain. An 1868 dictionary defines it as a neologism denoting bravado, while another, just eight years later, says it is the equivalent of a gang. One possibility comes from an alleged occurrence during what has become to be known as the *Night of the Sicilian Vespers*. In 1282 a mother witnessed the rape of her daughter in a church by a French soldier. Her cry “*Ma fia! Ma fia!*” (My daughter! My daughter!) signaled the beginning of a massacre that cleared Sicily of the ruling, and thoroughly despised, French.

On the mainland, several similar organizations formed in different areas. The best-known is the *Camòrra* of Naples and Caserta. Members of both these groups emigrated to the U.S. and set about duplicating the system they knew. Others were the *N’drangheta* in Calabria, *Basilischi* in Lucania and the *Sacro Corona Unita* in Puglia.

The first years of the 20th century saw the start of the fight for control of the lucrative enterprises of the American off shoots of both the *Camòrra* and the *Mafia*. The “first” mob informant, ANTONIO NOTARO from Springfield, Massachusetts, turned states evidence in May and June 1916. Most of the evolving American families were still associated with either the Neapolitan-based *Camòrra* or the Sicilian-based *Mafia*, though the latter would take precedence. The bloodiest battles of the mob wars would not be *Camòrra* against *Mafia* but *Mafia* against *Mafia*. The *capos* of two separate *Mafia cosche* wanted a piece of the New World racquets. Italians and Sicilians are fiercely protective of their own village or town; outsiders are not to be trusted. This was born from the decimation caused by centuries of foreign rulers and corrupt practices originating inside the Vatican walls. The Italians even have a word for this attitude: *Campanilisti* – a *campanile* is the bell-tower of a church and everything out of hearing range from the church bell was suspect. The warring *Mafia* factions pitted the *Palermo cosche* against the *Castellamarese* one. After 4 years of murders, the war was over...and the victor was *Lercara Friddi*....the birth place of LUCKY LUCIANO. In the spring of 1931 he organized the murder of the boss from *Palermo* and in the autumn he ordered the murder of the *Castellamarese* boss. Between the murders, LUCIANO delineated New York’s 5 ruling families, and then he put his plan to create the 11-member *Commissione* that supervised LCN in action. The *Commissione* was made up by the bosses of the Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and New Orleans families plus the 5 NY bosses. The *Commissione*, duly created, immediately fulfilled its most important function: the naming of the boss of each of the 2 dozen *Mafia* families.

Before diving into the murky waters of the Jersey mob, a quick dip in some clearer waters that have a large impact on Jersey is in order. The chart below gives a synopsis of the Big 5. Following that is a short discussion on the Philly family and then comes the murky waters....

Big 5

(No, not sporting goods!)

PARENT	YR	SURNAME	YR	FOUNDER	BIRTH – DEATH	SPHERE OF INFLUENCE
		BONNANO	(‘31)	GIUSEPPE BONNANO	(1905 – 2002)	BRONX
LUCIANO	(‘31)	GENOVESE	(‘57)	VITO GENOVESE	(1897 – 1969)	BROOKLYN
GAGLIANO	(‘31)	LUCCHESI	(‘53)	GAETANO LUCCHESI	(1899 – 1967)	MANHATTAN, EAST
MANGANO	(‘31)	GAMBINO	(‘57)	CARLO GAMBINO	(1902 – 1976)	QUEENS
PROFACI	(‘28)	COLOMBO	(‘64)	JOE COLOMBO	(1914 – 1978)	MANHATTAN, WEST

PHILADELPHIA

The Philadelphia family was run by SALVATORE SABELLA from 1911 until his death in 1927. SABELLA'S influence in Southern NJ was so great that he is sometimes thought to be the head of the NJ family. He was succeeded by JOSEPH BRUNO who ruled until 1946, with a brief interruption in 1934-35. The family rule was challenged at that time by JOHN AVENA who was gunned down in '35. After BRUNO'S death in 1946, JOSEPH IDA took over until he fled to Sicily to avoid a narcotics conviction in 1959. ANGELO BRUNO, son of JOSEPH, put Philly on the map – especially the map of Atlantic City. Under ANGELO, Philly becomes the third most powerful family, behind New York and Chicago. ANGELO gets whacked in front of his house in one of the biggest mob hits in history on 21 March 1980. The family almost destroys itself in a series of internal battles that continue to weaken it further. As of 2005 the estimated membership stands at 100. The *capos* since the BRUNO slaying are: PHILLIP "CHICKENMAN" TESTA 1980 – '81 (murdered); NICODEMO "LITTLE NICKY" SCARFO 1981 – '91 (jailed); JOHNNY STANFO 1991 – 1994 (jailed); RALPH "BUDDHA" NATALE 1994 – '99 (turned state's evidence); Joseph "Skinny Joey" Merlino 1999 – 2006 (jailed); and JOSEPH "UNCLE JOE" LIGAMBI, boss since 2006.

CHICAGO, CLEVELAND & BUFFALO

Other important bosses include FRANK MILANO of the Cleveland family and AL CAPONE in Chicago. The Buffalo (NY) family bosses were ANGELO PALMIERI and JOSEPH DECARLO before STEFANO MAGGADINO.

NEW JERSEY

Antecedents and Bosses of the New Jersey DeCavalcante Syndicate Family					
Period	Boss	Acting boss	Underboss	Year of Change	Reason
1910-1937	Gaspare D'Amico	none	(Stefano Badami)	1937	D'Amico retired
1937-1955	Stefano Badami	none	Phil Amari	1955	Badami murdered for squandering NJ's \$\$
1955-1957	Phil Amari	none	Frank Majuri	1957	Both step down due to unresolved Lucchese issues
1957-1962	Nicholas Delmore	none	Louis Larasso	1962	Nicholas Delmore retired or dead
1962-1973	Samuel DeCavalcante	John Riggi	Louis Larasso	1973	DeCavalcante released, retires; Riggi became the acting boss
1973-1980	-	John Riggi	Louis Larasso	1976	Louis Larosse demoted
1980-1990	John Riggi	none	Vincent Rotondo	1988	Vincent Rotondo murdered
1990-1992		John D'Amato	Jake Amari	1991	John Riggi jailed, John D'Amato became acting boss
1992-2008	John Riggi	Jake Amari	Girolamo Palermo	1992	John D'Amato murdered, Jake Amari steps down due to illness, a ruling panel is appointed
1992-1999	-	Vincent Palermo, Jimmy Palermo, Charles Majuri	-	1999	Panel members arrested
1999-2008	-	Francesco Guaracci	-	2008	Guaracci succeeds Panel
2008-present	Francesco Guaracci	none	Joseph Miranda	-	Guaracci regarded as official boss

NEW JERSEY

In addition to the influence of the New York City and Philadelphia families, there is a strictly New Jersey family, originally operating out of Newark as early as 1910. As with the NY families the *capo* whose surname is attached to the family didn't come to power until 1962 yet ALL of the previous bosses are referred to as being members of the DECAVALCANTE family rather than this family being a logical progression of a series of families.

Central and Northern New Jersey, including Trenton, is more closely attached to the New York families while Atlantic City and Camden were clearly considered as regions belonging to the BRUNO family from Philly. In a similar manor, the Newark crews were part of the Lucchese family until the mid-1960s.

- **GASPARÉ D'AMICO** from 1911 to 1937 was involved in the extortion rackets collectively known as "*A Manu Nuova*" in Sicilian and "*La Mano Nera*" in Italian and may have been a member of FRANKIE YALE'S Black Handers, a Brooklyn gang. By the time he retired, LUCIANO'S *Commissione* was fully functioning and they picked the next capo.
- **STEFANO BADAMI** 1937 to 31 March 1955, stabbed to death in restaurant at 372 15th Avenue in Newark, some say by SIMONE DECAVALCANTE, because of the drain to Jersey's underworld caused by Badami's excessive patronage of New York establishments rather than ones in Jersey. Elizabeth
- **FILIPPO AMARI** (PHIL AMARI) 1955 until his death or deportation in 1957 AMARI was heavy into drug trafficking and was well known to the Federal authorities. He was also involved in labor racketeering, gambling and loansharking. His reign was not a pleasant one and the Commission was probably pleased when they had the need to name a new Boss. What happened to AMARI is disputed: one source states he was deported to Italy on 19 May, while others say he died. AMARI stepped down due to rivalry between the Newark and Elizabeth factions
- **NICK DELMORE** NICK became a family member in late 1943 or early 1944. What happened to DELMORE? Some say he retired in 1961 or 1962 while others say he ruled until his death in 1964. In any event, he was appointed to head the family and placed on a year's probation by the Commission in an effort to avoid the family feuds that plagued AMARI'S reign. until 1961 or '64, turned family over to **his nephew**
- **SIMONE RIZZO DECAVALCANTE** (1919 -), known as SAM THE PLUMBER, with FRANK MAJURI as underboss, until his incarceration in 1969, SAM THE PLUMBER operated a plumbing and heating firm in Kenilworth, NJ with his business partner LARRY WOLFSON. He lived near Princeton, NJ. DECAVALCANTE held a series of meetings to establish the extent of their territory and apparently ended the Newark-Elizabeth feud. He received the Elizabeth crew from Uncle Nick and replaced the LUCCHESE in Newark with his crew. Less negotiating was required for SAM to claim Trenton and Princeton for his crews.

SAM was propelled into the spotlight by the FBI. SAM'S offices were bugged from 1961 to 1965 and the DECAVALCANTE tapes document much of the structure and leadership of LCN. JOE SFERRA was one of SAM'S lieutenants and his underboss was FRANK MAJURI. SAM may have used the Burg Dairy in the Chambersburg section of Trenton as a meeting place. SAM was involved since the 1930s. His father was a LCN member as well. He was, in all likelihood, one of AMARI'S captains and may have been in charge of the Trenton and Princeton crews. The NJ crime family had less than 60 members in the 1960s.

In 1969, SAM went to trial on extortion charges in federal court in Newark, NJ. The prosecution filed 13 volumes of transcripts and SAM'S defense attorney moved that the transcripts be made available to the defense, which was granted on 10 June of that year. Unfortunately for SAM and LCN in general, his attorney did not request the material be sealed and they became public record. Now comprised of 14 volumes, they are available at the New Jersey State Library. Sam was convicted on an extortion-conspiracy charge and sentenced to 15 years in the federal prison in Atlanta, GA. Upon his release in 1973 he retired, handing over the reigns of power to the Acting Boss at that time. He moved to Florida.

- **GIOVANNI "JOHN THE EAGLE" RIGGI**, sentenced (1990), release date 11/27/2012.

There have been 6 Acting Bosses under RIGGI:

1989 – 1990 GIACIANO "JAKE" AMARI; died, stomach cancer

1990 – 1991 JOHN "JOHNNY BOY" D'AMATO; murdered Nov. 1991 by "VINNY OCEAN" for being gay.

1992 – 2000 VINCENT "VINNY OCEAN" PALERMO; turned state's evidence

2000 – 2001 GIROLAMO "JIMMY" PALERMO; imprisoned

2001 – 2008 JOSEPH MIRANDA

2008 – now FRANCESCO GUARRACI

With ALBERT running his “social clubs” in the early 1930s if not before, we can safely assume that not only did he know SAM THE PLUMBER, but he probably had dealings with every DECAVALCANTE boss.

Gambling was one of the major sources of income for organized crime. It wasn’t an interstate crime, a federal offense, until the passage of the Interstate Transportation of Wagering Information Act in the late 1950s. The income was steady and the risk of a police raid was kept low through pay-offs, tip-offs and timing.

Betting on the horses became a staple of the COUNT. Horse racing had gone the way of alcohol and, for the most part, was prohibited during the same time period. Going hand-in-hand, both alcohol and horse-racing became entwined with LCN. When the COUNT was arrested and tried in 1937-38, one of the charges included having the “call” of horse races relayed over telephone lines from Hollywood. In California the only track existing at the repeal of prohibition was the Santa Anita track which was built by “LUCKY” BALDWIN in 1907. Public tracks were outlawed two years later. A 1933 ballot initiative legalized horse racing and the Santa Anita track was purchased by the Los Angeles Turf Club who rebuilt it for its’ reopening in 1934. This was the only track open until 1937 and, therefore, must have been the racetrack whose results were sent over telephone lines to the COUNT’S gambling halls. 1937 saw the opening of the Del Mar Racetrack, followed by Hollywood Park the next year. Bookmaking was relatively secure in that a person could only gain entrance by referral. It was sometimes difficult to get an informant on the inside.

One way in which the bookie made money was through the placement of the bet. A person would wager \$11.00 for the possibility of winning \$10.00 plus the bet, close to doubling his money. The betting amount was figured as the amount wagered, X, plus 10% to win X. In this scenario: \$10.00 + \$1.00 to win \$10.00 (plus the bet of \$11.00). The 10%, called the *vig*, went to the bookie.

The COUNT has also been characterized as the “bookie’s bookie” a phrase used to describe a bookmaker that will “accept” the bets of another bookie. This was necessary when the bet was lopsided, such as when a home team played. The amount of bets was too large for a single bookmaker and he would rely on the “lay-off bookmaker” to balance the bet and keep the games running. Lay-off bookmakers had an intricate country-wide network that allowed for large numbers of bets to be placed all over the country and this kept everyone happy and raking in the money. Well, everyone except the bettor.

The numbers rackets was another favorite income producing venture of the COUNT’S. It was, elementally, a lottery, not unlike the state-run lotteries of today. A set of numbers that had yet to be revealed was chosen, such as the scores of the first 3 games of the World Series. A person would place a bet of 25¢ to \$1.00 that he could pick 3 of the 6 game scores. Of course, as in all betting, the house had the favor; for that is the allure of betting – the beating of the odds. The house would then turn a percentage over to LCN who would see to it that the establishment was allowed to operate, undisturbed by the authorities.

As LCN became more organized, the need for control over the transmission of the horse track results became apparent. It started out in a haphazard fashion, but slowly evolved into a system named the “*Firm*.” The *Firm* held the only connections to the various race tracks after having “persuaded” others to turn to other, less risky ventures. The *Firm* was protected from competition by paying LCN for that protection. In turn, LCN allowed the *Firm* to supply necessary telephone connections to the gambling establishments that were approved by LCN. The operator of the gambling establishment ended up paying both LCN and the *Firm* for protection and connection, respectively.

FRANK MAJURI, one of DELMORE’S family members was present at the *Appalachin conference* on 14 November 1957. “COUNT” MATELENA is known to have accompanied an as-yet-unnamed member of the New Jersey family to this conference. The western New York meeting was to deal with problems within *La Cosa Nostra*, most pressing being the murder of ANASTASIA and the retirement of FRANK COSTELLO leaving GAMBINO and GENOVESE ready to pounce. It was attended by high-ranking members from all over the country. Held on the hilltop estate of JOSEPH BARBARA, a *caporegime* in the Buffalo family, the NY State Police discovered the meeting and ended up detaining 58 conferees. 27 would be indicted for obstruction of justice and 20 of these would be convicted for refusing to tell authorities what the meeting was about.

TABLE 1: 24 PROPRIETORS OF EAST NEW JERSEY - 1683

Name/ Title	Title/Class/ Profession	Place	Kingdom of
James Drummond <i>Right Honourable</i>	Earl of Perth	Perth <i>Peers of the Realm</i>	Scotland
John Drummond <i>Honourable</i>	Esquire Viscount Melford	Lundy <i>Younger sons of Earls</i>	Scotland
Robert Barclay	Esquire	Eury	Scotland
David Barclay, Jr.	Esquire	Eury	Scotland
Robert Gordon	Esquire	Cluny	Scotland
Arent Sonmans	Esquire	Wallingford (from Holland)	Scotland
Sir George Meckenzie	Clerk of the Register	Tarbet	Scotland
William Penn	Esquire	Worminghurst, Co. Sussex	England
Thomas Rudyard	Gentleman	London	England
Thomas Cox/Wilcox	Gentleman and goldsmith	London (full share sold to David Barclay by 1683)	England
Thomas Hart	merchant	Enfield, County Middlesex	England
Richard Mew	merchant	Stepney, County Middlesex	England
William Dockwra	merchant	London	England
Thomas Cooper	citizen and merchant taylor	London	England
Gawen Lawry*	merchant	London	England
Edward Byllynge	Gentleman	Westminster, Co. Middlesex	England
James Braine	merchant	London	England
William Gibson	citizen and haberdasher	London	England
John Haywood**	citizen and skinner	London	England
Hugh Hartshorn	citizen and skinner	London	England
Clement Plumstead	citizen and draper	London	England
Thomas Barker	merchant	London	England
Robert Turner	merchant	Dublin	Ireland
Thomas Warne	merchant	Dublin	Ireland
Robert West	Esquire	Middle Temple, London	England
Samuel Groome	Mariner	Stepney, County Middlesex	England
Ambrose Rigg	Gentleman	Gatton Place, County Surrey	England

Bold Typeface: The 12 original patentees; the 3 at the bottom had sold out prior to 1683

* Lawry was acting as trustee for a 2nd share of Arent Sonmans; not on his own behalf.

** Haywood's first name appears as Thomas in deed and John in subsequent records.

Tables of Precedence according to social status invariably concluded with:

“**Esquires**” subdivided into *esquires by birth* and *esquires by office*; and
“**Gentlemen**” subdivided into *gentlemen by birth* and *gentlemen by office*

TABLE 2: COUNCIL OF PROPRIETORS OF WEST JERSEY (Est. September 1688)

NAME	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696
THOMAS OLLIVE	P	P	P	P	P				
SAMUEL JENNINGS	M	M						M	
WILLIAM BIDDLE	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	
ELIAS FARRE	M								
MAHLON STACY	M							M	M
FRANCIS DAVENPORT	M					M	M	M	P
ANDREW ROBESON	SG	SG	SG	SG	SG	SG			
WILLIAM ROYDON	M	M	M	M	M				
JOHN READING	M	M	M	M	M	M	C	C	C
WILLIAM COOPER	M								
JOHN WILLIS	M								
JOHN TATHAM		M							
GEORGE HUTCHESON		M	M			M	M		
THOMAS GARDINER, JR.		M	M	M	M	M	SG	SG	SG
THOMAS GARDINER, SR.			M	M	M	P	P		
THOMAS LAMBERT			M						
JOHN DAY						M			
JOHN HOLLINSHEAD						M	M	M	M
JOHN HUGG, JR.							M	M	M
CHRISTOPHER WETHERILL							M		M
JOHN TATHA								P	
JOHN SHINN									M
PETER FRETWELL									M

Legend: P: President SG: Surveyor General C: Clerk M: Member

REFERENCES

Chapter 1: NATIVE AMERICAN INHABITANTS – SCHEYECHBI

- Atlantic County, NJ; URL: <http://www.aclink.org/HISTORY/mainpages/LENAPE.asp>
- Leni-Lenape Facts; URL: http://www.indianz.com/board/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=13457
- Lenape Tribe; URL: <http://www.angelfire.com/nj/becjosh/lenape2.htm>
- Edwin Salter and George Beekman, Old Times in Old Monmouth (Freehold, NJ, 1887) pages 21-25, 250-1.

Chapter 2: GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE 1624 – 2009

No specific reference used

Chapter 3: NIEUW NEDERLAND & NYA SVERIGE

- John C. Abbott, Peter C. Stuyvesant, the Last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam; The Project Gutenberg eBook #13811, page 9.
- Archives of the State of New Jersey, Volume 1: Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, 1631 - 1687; (Newark, NJ: Daily Journal Establishment, 1880)

Chapter 4: NEW ALBION & ALBANIA, BERKELEY & CARTERET, KING CHARLES II & GOVERNORS 1664 - 1680

- George R. Balleine, A History of the Island Of Jersey, (London: Staples Press, 1950)
- "Lord John Berkeley." Wikipedia, URL: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Berkeley,_1st_Baron_Berkeley_of_Stratton
- "Lord John Berkeley." Twickenham Museum, URL: <http://www.twickenham-museum.org.uk/detail.asp?ContentID=86>
- "Sir George Carteret." LoveToKnow 1911 Online Encyclopedia. © 2003, 2004 LoveToKnow, URL: http://12.1911encyclopedia.org/C/CA/CARTERET_SIR_GEORGE.htm
- Cartoraire de Jersey. Guernsey et les autres Iles Normandes: A Reprint of All Documents Relating to the Islands in the Archives of the Département de LaManche: 1025 – 1698 (Isle of Jersey: Société Jeriaise, 1919)
- Jean Chevalier, Journal du Jean Chevalier: 1603 – 1651 (Isle of Jersey: Société Jeriaise, 1906)
- P. Dumaresq, A Survey of the Island of Jersey, 1685 (Isle of Jersey: Société Jeriaise, 1935)
- William L. Dudley, The Story of the Friends in Plainfield Including A History of Early Quaker Families, March 29, 1929; posted on the internet by Rahway & Plainfield Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, 1998; URL: <http://www.plainfieldquakers.org/>
- Extentos (Landowners) for 1274, 1331, 1528, 1607, 1649 & 1668 (Isle of Jersey: Société Jeriaise)
- Elinor S. Hearn, Librarian, Episcopal Church Archives, PO Box 2247, Austin TX. 78768, correspondence to author, dated 26 June 1987.
- Peter Heyline, A Survey of the Channel Islands, (London, 1656)
- The Diary of Samuel Pepys, URL: <http://www.pepysdiary.com/p/1018.php>.
- Jean Poincdestre, Discourse of the Island of Jersey: 1682, (Isle of Jersey: Société Jeriaise, 1889)
- James V. Snyder, Genealogical Record of Mercer, Sutton and Cox Heirs to Their Ancestors Estate, pamphlet (Harvey, IL)
- Whitehead, New Jersey Under the Proprietors (1846)
- Archives of the State of New Jersey, First Series, Volume 1, (Newark, NJ: Daily Journal Establishment, 1880) pages 48-51.
- Joseph R. Klett, Using the Records of the East and West Jersey Proprietors (Trenton: NJ State Archives, 2008)
- Calendar of State (Great Britain) Papers: Colonial, America and West Indies, Volume 20: 1702 (1912)
- Marfy Goodspeed "More About the Tenth; West New Jersey 1674-1680" Hunterdon History & Genealogy; <http://hunterdonfamilies.blogspot.com/2009/09/west-new-jersey-1674-1680.html>; September 15, 2009
- The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America, 8:1, Second series (ed: Henry B. Dawton; Morrisania, NY, 1870) contains several articles expounding on the claims of both states to Staten Island.

Chapter 5: THE END OF NEW JERSEY (SORT OF), SEPARATE GOVERNORS 1680 – 1692 & SINGLE GOVERNORS 1692 – 1702

No specific reference used

Chapter 6: ROYAL COLONY & GOVERNORS 1702 – 1776

No specific reference used

Chapter 7: SAMUEL A. SOUTHARD, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY

- Michael Birkner, Samuel A. Southard: Jeffersonian Whig (Farleigh Dickinson University Press)

Chapter 8: NEW JERSEY “FIRSTS,” NJ, THE MUSICAL STATE & ZIP THE PINHEAD

No specific reference used

Chapter 9: MONMOUTH COUNTY, FREEHOLD, MILLSTONE, MIDDLETON, AND UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIPS

- Doreen Polhemus, Millstone Township Historian, “The History of the Township of Millstone New Jersey,” URL: <http://www.millstone.nj.us/history.htm>
- “History of the Burlington Path,” (copyright Freehold Township, NJ) URL: <http://www.twp.freehold.nj.us>
- Randall Gabrielan, "A Brief History," History of Middletown Township, Middletown Township Historical Society, Version 2 - July 14, 2003, URL: <http://home.earthlink.net/~lmpoll/> 12 March 2005.
- <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Plains>
- E. Salter and G. C. Beekman, Old Times in Old Monmouth (Freehold, NJ, 1887) page 106.
- Frank Ellis, History of Monmouth County, New Jersey (Philadelphia, 1885) 634-7.
- Matthew J. Weismante, Freehold Baptist Burial Ground, Freehold Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey, URL: <http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pub/usgenweb/nj/monmouth/cemetery>

IMLAYSTOWN VILLAGE AND IMLAY’S HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

- Frank Ellis, History of Monmouth County, New Jersey (Philadelphia, 1885) pp. 634, 637
- Thomas Gordon, A Gazetteer of the State of New Jersey (Trenton, NJ: Daniel Fenton, 1834)

ALLENTOWN

- Woodward and Hageman, History of Burlington and Mercer Counties (1883)

Chapter 10: MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MONROE TOWNSHIP

- Walter A. DeAngelo, The History Buff’s Guide to Middlesex County (New Brunswick, NJ: Middlesex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, 2007)

Chapter 11: BURLINGTON COUNTY, CHESTERFIELD, NEW HANOVER AND NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIPS

- Woodward and Hageman, History of Burlington and Mercer Counties (1883)
- Pastor William Warlow “The History of the Jacobstown Baptist Church,” read at the Centennial Jubilee, October 19, 1885. (Mount Holly, NJ: New Jersey Mirror Print, 1885)
- Frank B. Stanger, The Methodist Trail in New Jersey (Camden, NJ: The New Jersey Annual Conference, 1961) page 247.

Chapter 12: OCEAN COUNTY, JACKSON AND PLUMSTED TOWNSHIPS

- Dorothy S. Mount, A Story: New Egypt and Plumsted Township, p. 89
- Arlene S. Rice, Images of America: New Egypt and Plumsted Township (Charlestown, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003)

Chapter 13: SALEM COUNTY, FENWICK’S COLONY AND THE COHANSEY BAPTIST CHURCH

- Charles E. Sheppard (1846 – 1939) A History of the Cohansey Baptist Church in Old West Jersey, Prepared by J. Meade Landis, “from his original notes.”
- [Http://www.JansDigs.com](http://www.JansDigs.com)

Chapter 14: MERCER COUNTY, TRENTON AND HAMILTON TOWNSHIP

- Cathleen Crown and Carol Rogers, Images of America: Trenton (Charlestown, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2000)
- Terry A. McNealy, “Morrisville,” BucksCountyMagazine.com, 06/11/2007, <http://www.zwire.com>
- Harry Gershenowitz “Did the Vikings visit South Jersey” South Jersey magazine, Summer 1988; available online at <http://www.njpinelandsanddownjersey.com>

- Louise Hewitt, Historic Trenton (Trenton, NJ: The Smith Press, 1916)
- John O. Raum, History of the City of Trenton, New Jersey (Trenton, NJ: W.T. Nicholson & Company, 1871)

Chapter 15 : LA COSA NOSTRA – “OUR THING”

- Robert J. Kelly. Encyclopedia of Organized Crime in the United States. (Greenwood Press, Westport, CT; 2000) pp. 92-3.
- Virgil W. Peterson. The Mob. (Green Hall Publishers, Inc. Ottawa, IL; 1983) pp. 410-1.
- Joe Griffin Mob Nemesis. (Prometheus Books, Amherst, NY; 2002)
- John H. Davis. Mafia Dynasty: the rise and fall of the Gambino crime family. (HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., New York; 1993)
- Henry A. Zeiger. The Jersey Mob. (New American Library, NY; 1975) p. 152.
- http://home.planet.nl/~puparo/new_jersey.htm
- <http://www.ganglandnews.com/column97.htm>, “Ask Andy”
- <http://www.naxs.com/people/mmachi/mafia/nynj.htm>
- Jeff Nabinger. E-mail contact with Brian Smith. 17 December 1999.
- Robert Lupp, New Jersey State Library, Jerseyanna Collection, E-mail contact with Brian Smith. 3 April 2001.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In addition to the sources found in the References section, the following works have been consulted and used to complete this work.

- History of Monmouth County, New Jersey, 1664 – 1920, Volume 2 (New York, NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1922)
- John W. Barber and Henry Howe, Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey (New York, NY: S. Tuttle, publisher, 1844)
- Martha J. Lamb and (Mrs.) Burton Harrison, History of the City of New York, Volume 1 (New York, NY: The A.S. Barnes Company, 1896)
- John Romeyn Brodhead, History of the State of New York, V 2 (New York, NY: Harper & Brothers, 1871)
- E.B. O’Callaghan, The Documentary History of the State of New York, Volume 4 (Albany, NY: Charles Van Benthuyssen, 1851)
- John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Peter Stuyvesant, The Last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam (New York, NY: Dodd & Mead, 1875)
- C.V. Wedgewood, “The Golden Age of the Dutch Republic,” *Horizon*, 1958, 1(1): 14 – 34.
- Joseph R. Klett, “An Account of East Jersey’s Seven Settled Towns, circa 1684,” *Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey*, September 2005, 80: 106 – 114.
- John Fiske, The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, V 2 (New York, NY: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1903)
- William A. Whitehead (ed), Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, Volume 1, 1631 – 1687 (Newark, NJ: New Jersey Historical Society, 1880)
- Edwin P. Tanner, The Province of New Jersey 1664 – 1738 (New York, NY: Columbia University, 1908)

This IS work.

From the author that brought you

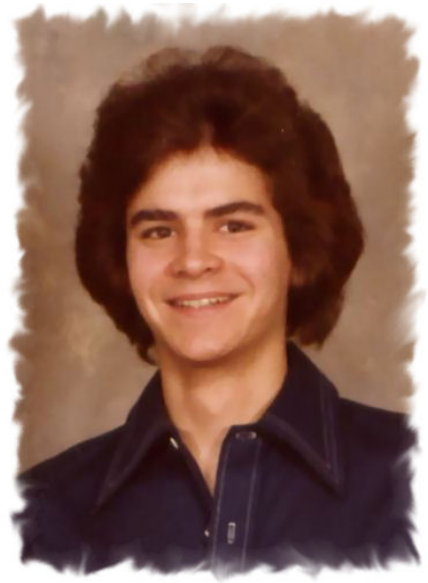
A History of the Kingdom of Naples (2008)

and

THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THE LIGHTNING DIVISION
AND PRIVATE ALBERT MATELENA (2006)

comes

A Select History of The State of New Jersey.



The author,
when collars were wide
and hair was high.

Read here the spectacular and convoluted
history that made New Jersey the Garden State.

See, once again, some of the forgotten places ...

... where we spent our first years.

It is impossible to grasp a sense of "self" without knowing one's progenitors and one can not begin to understand our ancestors without knowing their story; their story is, necessarily, a function of the history of their time and place. Here is a small part of that history that made us. Enjoy.

Most rewarding for me is to apply the abstract knowledge of historical events learned in high school (*Cromwell's England*, the *Glorious Revolution* and the *Reformation* for instance) to me, indirectly, and my ancestors, directly.

Brian A. Smith

© 2009